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FEBRUARY 1997

THE TIMES

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No. 65,803

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TIMES READERS AND 7-DAY TV AND  
RADIO GUIDE IN THE DIRECTORY**

## Tories set Wirral D-Day for early poll

BY ANDREW PIERCE, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TORY strategists have earmarked February 22 as "D-Day" — the final date on which John Major can go for a March election if the party faces a crushing defeat in the Wirral South by-election.

Alles of the Prime Minister who are heavily involved in election planning have argued that he should be prepared to abandon the Wirral contest only days before it is due to take place and call an immediate General Election for March 20.

They fear that a severe reverse in Wirral — the writ for the February 27 contest is being moved in the Commons today — would have a disastrous impact on the already strained morale of Conservative MPs.

The last day for deciding on whether to cancel the by-election is February 22 — a Saturday — according to the strategists, who

Sir George Gardiner will meet lawyers today to try to overturn the decision of Ringle Conservatives to deselect him. Page 2

have dubbed it "D-Day" at Conservative Central Office. Election advisers have been instructed to be available for consultations with the Prime Minister throughout the day after the Tories receive the latest intelligence on the Wirral poll.

The option of "pulling" the Wirral poll, where the Tories are defending an 8,000 majority, is being actively canvassed at the highest levels of the Government. Private polling has already suggested that the Wirral campaign is lost.

Senior Tories, including Alastair Goodlad, the party's chief whip, fear that in the aftermath of a bad defeat in Wirral, the Ulster Unionists would forsake Mr Major completely and be prepared to support Labour in a confidence vote.

In those circumstances, the strategists told *The Times* yesterday, Mr Major would be better advised to call an election on his own terms rather than being forced from office.

Mr Major has long been known to favour May 1, and still does. Even those who are canvassing the D-Day scenario would prefer to go to May 1 if at all possible. They believe Mr Major has the best chance of winning the election if he can soldier on.

But they admit that the worst possible option would be to be

forced into an early election through the loss of a confidence vote. "It is a question of holding morale. It is about whether this whole thing implodes. We are very vulnerable because of the loss of majority. We must not be kicked out," said one senior Tory.

Some senior Party officials believe the effect of being forced into an election by the loss of a confidence vote could cost the Tories up to 10 seats.

John Prescott, the Deputy Labour leader, said yesterday that the Labour Party election machine was on an alert for an earlier poll than expected. Mr Prescott, speaking on BBC television's *Breakfast with Frost*, said: "I think what we have got to do is put the election machine on a footing for March 20. That is precisely what I have done with my colleagues."

Mr Prescott, who will be campaigning in the Wirral today, said: "I think just as they get near to that election date in the Wirral they will call it off and announce a general election, and therefore they won't have that indictment which will come on the 27th if they allow it to take place."

He said the Tories had given up governing. "It is a phoney government and a phoney war," he added.

Mr Prescott's gibe came as private Tory party research shows that Labour is heading for a morale boosting Wirral victory. The Tory Party high command has sent Tim Collins, a former director of communications and party candidate — who is one of Mr Major's most closest aides — to the constituency to assess the situation. Mr Collins, who has been there for more than a week, has produced a bleak assessment of party prospects.



## Oxford's old guard triumph

BY JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION EDITOR

WINSTON CHURCHILL, Pitt the Elder and even Appius the Blind have been called in evidence to support moves to allow Oxford dons to go on participating in the university's affairs to the age of 75.

A number of venerable academics were surprised to find themselves disenfranchised when Congregation, the dons' parliament, discussed the university's proposal for a £40 million business school. New regulations imposing a retirement age of 65 for membership of university committees and Congregation had gone through almost unnoticed the previous year.

Last week the old guard staged a devastating counter-attack, routing the university administration in a full debate on the subject. At an unusually well-attended meeting of Congregation, dons voted by 75 to 12 to restore the original retirement age of 75.

Thomas Braun, of Merion College, said: "In 1940, it was just as well that a retiring age had not been enforced to prevent Mr Churchill from being a parliamentarian. He was 66." Pitt had waged a campaign against the war with America in the House of Commons until days before his death at 69, while the aged Appius had to be carried into the Senate on a litter to urge the Romans to resist Pyrrhus.

The university council's argument, advanced by Ruth Deech,

Principal of St Anne's College, that "those who make our laws should be affected by them" fell on deaf ears. She said it was not unusual for academics to retire at 55 and continue to influence the university's development for a further 20 years while working elsewhere.

Although Oxford dons leave the university payroll at the age of 65, they remain members of faculties until 75. Until November 1995, that was enough to confer the right to vote. A total of 180 people lost the right to vote in Congregation when the regulations changed.

The university council has called a postal ballot of all dons over the next three weeks. The result will be binding.

## The Archers' creator dies

Godfrey Bassey, creator of *The Archers*, the world's longest-running radio soap opera, died in hospital in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. He was 92. The programme, intended to be a farming equivalent of *Dick Barton*, was launched in 1951. Pages 3, 23

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## Lloyd Webber faces \$12m Cats claim

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

A BROADWAY theatregoer is suing Lord Lloyd Webber and his associates for \$12 million (£7.5 million) "damages" after she was selected by a *Cats* actor for some audience participation.

Evelyn Amato, 31, filed a lawsuit in the New York state supreme court which claimed that she was attacked by David Hibbard, who was playing Rum Tum Tugger in the British composer's hit T.S. Eliot musical. The script calls for Rum Tum to get an audience member on to the stage and mime romantic interest in her. Alas, he chose Miss Amato, an unemployed

office clerk with a disappointed smile, strawberry blonde fringe and purportedly maidenly sensibilities. "He grabbed my wrists and tried to lift me out of my seat," complained Miss Amato, extending her own painted talons to portray Rum Tum's claws. "I told him 'ask somebody else'. Then he grabbed me again and again I said no."

An insistent Rum Tum mounted the arms of her near-front stalls seat, ruffled her hair and started to gyrate his hips and wave his tail in an alley cat manner. "He was Continued on page 2, col 4

Evelyn Amato describing her encounter with the amorous Rum Tum Tugger

## Uefa says FA has lost World Cup fight

BY ROB HUGHES,  
ADAM FRESCO AND  
JOHN GOODBODY

THE Football Association secured the support of John Major and Tony Blair in its battle with Germany to host the 2006 World Cup, although it should have known two years ago that it was already a lost cause.

Uefa, football's governing body in Europe, said yesterday that it was astonished the FA had submitted a bid to host the lucrative event when it knew Germany had their full backing as long ago as 1995. They sent a fax to the FA at the weekend saying it "had already committed itself to supporting Germany".

English officials maintained last night that they knew nothing of this arrangement, describing Uefa's conduct as astonishing, undemocratic and entirely unacceptable. However, Sir Bert Millichip, chairman of the FA until last summer, was present in Las Vegas when Germany first publicised its bid in June 1993 — and he was also vice-president of Uefa at the time of the Fifa congress in Chicago in June 1994 when, according to Uefa, its executive officially backed Germany for the 2006 World Cup. It was widely known that the German bid had Uefa backing.

Gerhard Aigner, the Uefa general secretary, said yesterday from his home in Switzerland: "It seems unfortunate that a former vice-president of UEFA [Sir Bert] should have forgotten that he was present at meetings in 1993, 1994 and 1995, all of which endorsed the German candidature for 2006."

He added: "You start to wonder about the reasons — Continued on page 2, col 8

Rob Hughes, page 27

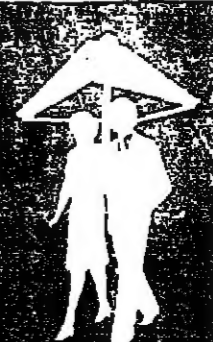
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مكذأ من رلامل

هكذا من راحل

## RUC 'needs help from mainland' to curb marches

By Stewart Tindler and Richard Ford

THE Royal Ulster Constabulary should consider drafting in police officers from England and Wales during serious rioting in the Province, according to a Home Office report.

Officers from the 43 forces in England and Wales would be flown to Northern Ireland to provide relief at times of large-scale street disorders, particularly during the marching season.

The proposal is made in a report which points out that many RUC officers were on duty for five days without proper rest during last July's disturbances begun by the Orange parade at Drumcree in Co Armagh.

It also found that many men and women deployed to deal with the widespread disorder had been inadequately trained, were in unprotected vehicles and had protective equipment of a lower standard than their counterparts in England and Wales. As a priority, flameproof overalls must be provided for officers, the report states.

Colin Smith, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of constabulary, says that the RUC must maintain its capability to respond to serious public disorder. He says that recent disorders and the extreme pressure on officers indicated that the RUC should consider aid from elsewhere.

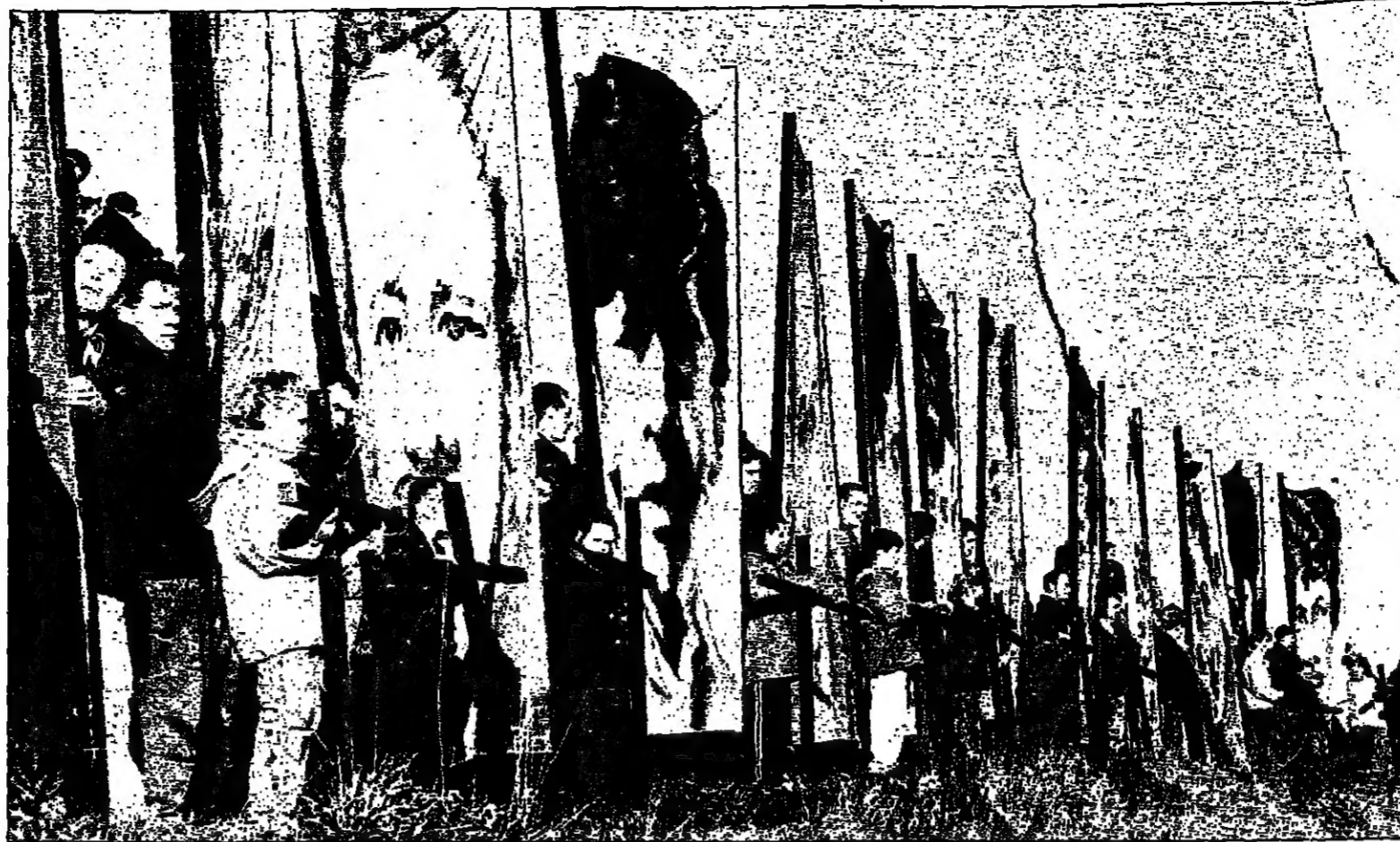
His report says: "While deployment of officers from England and Wales poses operational difficulties and raises political issues, the Irish Sea is no barrier to mutual aid, which in England as long

ago as the 1960s was provided by air transport between forces."

Under the 1904 Criminal Justice Act, United Kingdom police officers have the power to operate across internal borders, the report states. The most recent example was last summer when officers from London were helped by those from Bedfordshire when rioting erupted after Germany defeated England in the semi-final of the European football championship. Similar operations occurred regularly during the miners' strike and during inner-city riots in the 1980s.

Although the report acknowledges the dedication of rank and file officers, it is implicitly critical of senior officers. It says that while they may have considerable public-order experience, it "may not always be recent". It recommends that a proportion of senior RUC officers attend public-order training courses in Britain where they could learn different skills and tactical options and assess their methods in an environment outside the Province.

Mr Smith's recommendation is a reflection of concern that too few RUC officers are willing to widen their experience by accepting secondments or transfers to forces in Britain. The report of a full inspection of the RUC by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is critical of the way the RUC approaches public order planning and strategy. It demands continuous research in developing tactical options.



Relatives bearing crosses and portraits of the victims yesterday traced the steps of marchers killed by the Army on Bloody Sunday in 1972

THOUSANDS marked the 25th anniversary of Bloody Sunday yesterday by retracing the steps of the 13 unarmed men who were shot dead by paratroopers in Londonderry (Nicholas Watt writes).

Relatives of the victims carried crosses with the names of the men who were shot dead by soldiers from the 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment on January 30, 1972. Demonstrators had been protesting against the introduction of internment. Thirteen men died at the scene and a fourteenth from his wounds six months later.

John Hume, the local MP

## Inquiry call as thousands remember Bloody Sunday

and leader of the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party, described Bloody Sunday as "the most traumatic day in the lifetime of every citizen in the city". He reiterated his call for the Government to set up a new inquiry into the shootings to examine evidence which challenges the conclusions of the official inquiry, conducted in 1972 by Lord Widgery. Lord Widgery

upheld the paratroopers' claims that they opened fire in the Bogside after IRA gunmen shot at them when they tried to arrest some of the marchers. However, a new book claims that soldiers opened fire from Londonderry's walls, undermining claims that soldiers opened fire in self-defence.

Mr Hume said: "I knew many of the people who were

killed and I know that they were totally innocent. Indeed John Major has told me in a letter that they were innocent of being armed with either guns or bombs. It is my intention now to get together all the new evidence with the families and take it directly to the Prime Minister."

Dick Spring, Ireland's Deputy Prime Minister, will use a meeting this week in Belfast

with Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to call for a new inquiry.

An Irish Government spokesman said yesterday: "There are compelling arguments for looking at this again to put an end to this unhappy chapter."

Gerry Adams yesterday denied claims by a former IRA terrorist that he discussed the possibility of murdering John Hume, the leader of the SDLP, in 1982. Sean O'Callaghan, who was a senior member of the IRA in the 1980s, said Mr Adams discussed "how to deal" with Mr Hume in the year after the republican hunger strikes.

## 'Stitch-up' protest to Uefa grows

Continued from page 1  
Germany clearly supported England for Euro 96, and announced at that time its own intentions towards the 2006 World Cup.

Although bidding for the event does not officially start until after 1998 with Fifa, football's world governing body, making the final decision in 2000, Uefa's support carries a lot of weight.

Steve Donohue, a spokesman for the FA, emphatically denied the FA backing Germany. "If we had why immediately after Euro 96 did we start bidding for the 2006 tournament?"

His colleague, David Davies, added: "We have no alternative but to see the communications from Uefa as evidence of an attempt at a very early stage to prevent England's bid from receiving proper consideration. The attempt will not succeed."

The FA has the continued support of both Mr Major and Mr Blair, who called the arrangement between Uefa and Germany a "stitch-up". The Prime Minister is helping to launch the £10 million campaign to stage the event with a lunch at Downing Street, on February 12, the day England play Italy in a World Cup qualifying game, bringing together 25 of the game's great and the good.

A Government spokesman yesterday reiterated their support for the bid. A Labour party spokesman said: "Our position has not changed. We fully support the FA and we do not accept the game is over until the final whistle."

Rob Hughes, page 27

## Britain might have to join euro in 2002, Cook says

By Andrew Pierce  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ROBIN COOK strongly hinted yesterday that a Labour government would join a European single currency when it became legal tender in shops on the Continent in 2002. It was the clearest signal from the Shadow Foreign Secretary that Labour would be prepared to abolish the pound.

But Mr Cook delighted Labour Eurosceptics when he reiterated his doubts about Britain signing up in the first wave on January 1, 1999. His remarks on joining the second wave in 2002 were seized on by Tory MPs as evidence that Labour was secretly wedded to the end of sterling.

The Tories will today begin a campaign highlighting Lab-

our's support for the social chapter of the Maastricht Treaty, which they argue could cost 500,000 jobs. Michael Heseltine, the Deputy Prime Minister, will unveil a poster showing a lion and claiming that the Tories stand up best for Britain's interests.

In a speech in Brussels on business competitiveness tomorrow, John Major is to underline the Government's opposition to the social chapter and contrast it with Tony Blair's vision of a "social Europe". He will list the advantages of Britain's shift to a deregulated economy. Speaking on ITV's *Jonathan Dimbleby* programme yesterday, Mr Cook said that 2002 was the "milestone" by which one would have to decide whether to go in, if the

currency was working. "If it goes ahead and it succeeds, in other words, it is stable, then you cannot stay out," he said. "I think it would take a very sober and serious calculation to stay out beyond 2002," he said.

Mr Cook restated Labour's doubts over signing up in the first wave by January 1, 1999. Mr Cook said: "In the short run, you can hold a position of being outside the single currency. Probably half the countries in the EU are going to be outside in the first wave even if that first wave does start in 1999, which is doubtful."

He also raised the possibility of a Blair administration using the EU presidency in the first half of 1998 "to hold the ring" to slow down the inte-

grationists, chiefly France and Germany, pushing ahead towards a twin-track Europe.

But he cited Toyota, who have suggested that inward investment would suffer if Britain stayed out of the euro.

Mr Cook suggested that a Labour government could lead other countries in "a positive alliance" of more sceptical nations against France and Germany. The six-month British presidency of the EU was a crucial opportunity to "mobilise" the support of smaller countries. It might be possible to shift the focus from removing border controls and having common immigration policies to the reduction of EU fraud and reforming the Common Agricultural Policy.

Euro-truths, page 14

## Tory spin-doctor aims to trip up Labour in Wirral

By Russell Jenkins

THE Conservative Party has dispatched one of its most trusted troubleshooters — and a rising political star — to Wirral South to lay booby traps in the path of new Labour.

It is a sign of the importance attached by Tory Central Office to the unwanted by-election on Merseyside that Brian Mawhinney, the party chairman, has drafted Tim Collins into the front line.

The prospective parliamentary candidate for Westmorland and Lonsdale should be nursing his constituency but today he will be pulling the strings behind the campaign launch by Stephen Dorrell, the Health Secretary.

Few Tories believe that they can cling on to the seat, held by Barry Porter with a majority of 8,183. Mr Collins's job is to harry and harass Labour at every turn to ensure that it does not inflict such a humiliating defeat that voters go to the polls in the general election with a stirring victory for Labour still fresh in their minds.

Mr Collins, 33, is an experienced and formidable opponent, who began his career as a spin-doctor as political adviser to Michael Howard while he was Employment Secretary and moved to Tory public relations.

During the last election he masterminded John Major's battle-bus campaign — seen as a textbook operation for its lack of gaffes, but lacking in drama. He was rewarded with the job of Director of Communications under Sir Norman Fowler and later a post in the No ID policy unit.

Mr Collins, a graduate of war studies at the London School of Economics, looks like Harry Enfield playing a computer nerd, an impression bolstered by his obsession with *Dr Who*, *Star Trek* and

Thunderbirds. He eschews expensive restaurants with Lobby journalists, preferring a junk food snack, preferably with a briefing paper to peruse. He does not drink.

He has developed a formidable political brain, which can "number crunch" political scenarios and come up with a counter offensive at speed. After a political controversy has died down, it is often the sulphurous words, whispered anonymously by Collins, that stick in the mind.

During the party leadership election Mr Collins, a Major



Collins will harry and harass at every turn

loyalist, described John Redwood and his supporters, Teresa Gorman and Tony Marlow, as looking like a "swivel-eyed, barmy army from ward eight at Broadmoor."

After Wirral South, Collins should be able to hold on to Westmorland and Lonsdale with ease. His main problem does not require a spin-doctor to identify.

"The Liberal Democrat who has stood in previous elections is also called Collins," said Mr Collins. "For the last two elections the Conservatives have gone around saying 'Don't, whatever you do, vote for Collins.'"

## Gardiner tells lawyers to contest deselection

Sir George Gardiner will meet lawyers today to try to overturn the decision of Reigate Conservatives to deselect him as their official candidate at the general election. Senior Tories, led by Sir Marcus Fox, the chairman of the 1922 committee, led the barrage of calls for Sir George to accept Thursday's decision gracefully.

But a senior local Tory said last night: "If he mounts a potentially lengthy legal challenge we may end up having to accept him by default as the election is now only weeks away." Conservative Central Office, which has washed its hands of Sir George, 61, a long-standing critic of the Prime Minister, insists that the local party acted within the rules.

## Labour tightens child sex list

Residents could be told when convicted child sex offenders move into their neighbourhood under Labour proposals to tighten up a government plan to provide greater protection to young children. Local education authorities, schools, charities and voluntary organisations would also be informed when a person in their district is put on a police-held paedophile register.

## Parties use Commons clashes

John Major and Tony Blair's clashes at Prime Minister's Questions will feature in the election campaign. Tory and Labour election strategists are to take advantage of a little-known change in the rules to use footage from the Commons chamber in election broadcasts. The rules on the use of film material from the Commons was relaxed last year. MPs will have to consent to footage of them being used.

## Asylum laws condemned

An Anglican bishop who arrived in Britain as an asylum seeker has spoken out against the "unnecessarily harsh" asylum laws. Ugandan-born Dr John Sentamu, Bishop of Stepney, who fled Idi Amin's dictatorship in 1973 after he was imprisoned and severely beaten on a false charge of treason, said bogus claimants had made things difficult for genuine asylum seekers.

## McKellen wins film trophy

Sir Ian McKellen's neo-Fascist interpretation of Shakespeare's *Richard III* won best film trophy at the Evening Standard Film Awards. Best actor was Liam Neeson for *Michael Collins*; best actress, Kate Winslet for *Sense and Sensibility* and *Jude*; best screenplay, Emma Thompson for *Sense and Sensibility* and John Hodge for *Trainspotting*; Peter Sellers award, Mark Herman for *Brassed Off*.

## Mensa's brightest son

Jordan Powell, 7, is believed to be the youngest person in Britain to achieve the maximum score in a Mensa intelligence test. Jordan, from Neath, West Glamorgan was awarded 178. Potential members need 140 points to join, adults often score as low as 85 and rarely exceed 115 points. Jordan said passing the test had given him the confidence to pursue his ambition to join the Bar.

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Barclays	12.9%	£232.77	£11,172.96	£1,125.84
NetWest	12.9%	£230.99	£11,087.52	£1,211.28

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## Cats

Continued from page 1 shouting boom, boom," said Miss Amato, clutching herself for the benefit of photographers. "It was really disgusting."

The audience laughed long and loud. Miss Amato, however, felt "violated" and her lawsuit demands punitive and compensatory damages for assault, battery, invasion of privacy, violation of civil rights, negligence, intentional infliction of emotional distress and false imprisonment. The incident lasted 15 seconds.

Rum Tum's proposition occurred shortly before the interval, and since that moment, insisted Miss Amato, her love life with her fiancé, Dennis, has not been the same. Her consort allegedly feels inadequate that he did not rise from the neighbouring seat to protect his betrothed.

Miss Amato attended the show in January 1996, the 556th night of the Broadway run of *Cats*. Her 556th predecessors appeared happy about their moment of stage glory, but she recalled the night with a theatrical shudder and the dab of a wet eye. Her lawyer, Michael O'Neill, complained that his client had received no warning that "someone might sit in front of her and thrust his pelvis in her face". An offer of free tickets to catch the show again was waved off as "offering someone another ticket on the Titanic".

While Miss Amato's imaginative suit may elicit some sympathy from British theatregoers, who tend to resist the public ritual of audience participation, it is being treated cautiously by the defendants. A spokesman for Lord Lloyd Webber said it was being investigated by his lawyers.

Meanwhile, *Cats* continues to pack 'em in and is set to become the longest-running musical on Broadway.

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## Briton's new life in South Africa ends in murder

By HELEN JOHNSTONE

A BRITON who emigrated to start a new life in South Africa six months ago was murdered as he prepared to celebrate the news that he was to become a father.

Stuart Gaskell was shot twice in the head yards from his wife and mother, who had been bound and gagged before being dumped in the back of an empty truck by four armed robbers. Police in Cape Town believe Mr Gaskell, 26, knew his killers and may have saved his relatives' lives by not identifying them.

Mike Barkhuizen, investigating officer with the Cape Peninsula murder and robbery unit, said last night: "We believe he was scared that if he addressed the robbers he would put his pregnant wife in danger. That is why we believe he did not plead with his killers."

Mr Gaskell's wife, Estelle, 25, and his mother, Sheila Parks, from Burnley, Lancashire, who was on holiday with the couple, heard two shots as he was shot in the head "execution style". His body was found soon after by a colleague outside the truck rental company where he worked in an industrial park near Cape Town.

The robbers had disappeared with a truck-load of tools and fridges worth



Gaskell: police believe he knew his killers

about £30,000. The women were found after alerting police by hanging on the side of the truck. Police said Mr Gaskell's wife and mother had agreed to meet him after work on Friday night at about 7.30pm to go out to celebrate the news that they were expecting their first child.

The women told police that on arriving at the company they were accosted by four men with two firearms. Mr Barkhuizen said: "At this point Mr Gaskell was alive. He had been shot in the head and was sitting down. The women were forced to lie down while the robbers ransacked the premises. They were then bundled into the back of an empty truck and locked up in the dark. They heard a scuffle outside and

then two shots were fired before a car sped away."

Mr Barkhuizen added: "Mr Gaskell's wife had at first gone into the building to let her husband know she was waiting for him. When she failed to return to the car, his mother also went to look for them." Police said the women had remained locked up for about an hour before being released by police.

There was no sign of a struggle. We suspect Mr Gaskell knew his killers, perhaps men he used to work with, who had inside information about the industrial park.

"We believe he was killed because he could identify them. He never spoke to the men and we believe he was scared that if he identified them he would put his wife and mother in danger of being killed as well."

Police in Cape Town and Mr Gaskell's employers, Value Truck Hire, are offering a £6,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

The couple had been married in Cape Town in 1993 while on holiday with Mrs Gaskell's mother and stepfather, who have lived in Cape Town for several years. The Gaskells decided to move there permanently last year after Mr Gaskell was lured from Britain with the promise of good earnings.



Becky Simpson: "Children are different from adults in how they see things"

## Girl, 10, moves listeners in drama on dying

By ALEXANDRA FREAN

A TEN-YEAR-OLD girl's radio performance as a terminally ill child has moved so many listeners that the BBC is to repeat the hour-long monologue less than a month later. More than 200 called or wrote to Radio 4 after hearing *Spoonface Steinburg*, in which Becky Simpson played a seven-year-old dying from cancer. A spokeswoman for the station said: "We cannot remember ever having so many calls from listeners thanking us for a drama, begging us to repeat it or asking if they could buy it on tape."

*Spoonface* is the nickname of a fictional Jewish girl with autism who comes from a broken home. After learning that she is terminally ill, she tries to come to terms with the meaning of life and death. Her hospital consultant introduces her to opera and she develops a fascination with divas who have glorious stage deaths.

After the consultant tells *Spoonface* about the Nazi concentration camps, she discovers inspiration in those who die with hope and spirit unbroken. It helps her to approach her death with dignity.

Becky, a pupil at Maucheston High School for Girls, said that although she thought the play was "extremely sad" the first time she read it, after talking about it with her

parents she realised that it had a positive message.

"Children are different from adults in the way they see things," she said. "They don't always try to pretend things are not happening. *Spoonface* did not try to buck the idea that she was dying. She faced up to it and went forward with it."

"I tried to imagine what it would be like to be her. It taught me how to be brave and how to approach everything that comes to you and that you should not be frightened."

Becky, who has featured in three other radio plays, spent two days recording the drama. Kate Rowland, the director, and Lee Hall, the writer, allowed her to change passages that she found difficult or unrealistic. Becky said: "There were some words in it that were not the words of a seven-year-old."

Hall said that although he was concerned about writing such a potentially traumatic role for a child actress, he felt that Becky had handled it brilliantly. He wrote *Spoonface Steinburg* as the last of four plays about children's experiences of life and death. The first, *I Love You Jimmy Spud*, won the 1996 Tony Radio Award for best writer and is being filmed.

*Spoonface Steinburg* will be repeated on Saturday, February 22, at 2.30pm.

## Founding father of The Archers dies aged 92

By ALEXANDRA FREAN, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

GODFREY BASELEY, creator of the world's longest-running radio soap opera, *The Archers*, died yesterday in hospital in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. He was 92.

Mr Baseley, who never lost touch with the *Archers*' production team at the BBC's Pebble Mill studios in Birmingham, will go down in broadcasting annals as the creator of one of the most enduring, significant and popular radio programmes ever.

Vanessa Whitburn, the programme's editor, last night paid tribute to the man whom she described as a gifted broadcaster and friend. "He created a programme that has become a national institution. Millions of listeners are hugely indebted to him for the pleasure it has given them over the last 46 years."

Ms Whitburn recently commented that Mr Baseley, who retired in 1972, was in favour of the more modern and radical developments she had introduced into the rural soap. "And if he didn't like anything he was never slow to let us know," she said.

Mr Baseley, descended from a long line of farmers, was an agricultural programme maker at the BBC when the programme was conceived. The idea came out of a meeting he held in 1948 with a group of farmers' leaders who said they wanted to hear a farming equivalent of the *Dick Barton* detective programmes. *The Archers* was launched in 1951. As well

as entertaining it aimed to inform farmers about new techniques and to boost food production in the post-war era. The audience soon exceeded that for *Dick Barton*, reaching nine and a half million at the beginning of 1953. By this time the inhabitants of the fictional village of Ambridge had become a national institution.

A high point in Mr Baseley's career came on September 22, 1955, when he arranged the death in a fire of Grace Archer, one of the leading characters. The episode was broadcast as a spoofing tactic on the launch night of ITV. The ruse worked and the episode attracted eight million away from the new television channel.

Obituary, page 23



Baseley: created an institution on radio

## Midweek lottery curtails viewers' right of reply

By AUDREY MAGEE

THE BBC programme *Points of View* is to be cut in half from Wednesday to make way for the first midweek lottery draw. Anne Robinson, who has hosted the programme for almost ten years, said she was outraged and joked that she would run over time and take charge of the *Nine O'Clock News*.

She said: "We're just going to stay on air so that when the news comes up at 9pm viewers will see me fighting with Peter Sissons. I'll move into the news studio and broadcast through the news! Seriously, though, I am devastated, but hopefully there will be some extra time found for us." Ms Robinson, 52, from Crosby, Merseyside, has been shifted from her usual 8.50pm slot to make way for the *National Lottery Live*. The lottery curtailment has a draw on Saturday but from Wednesday will also host a midweek draw, starting at 8pm. The inclusion of the live draw leaves little space for *Points of View*, which has been on air since June 14, 1966. The programme will start five minutes later, at 8.55pm, finishing in time for the *Nine O'Clock News*.

Mary Whitehouse, founder of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said the BBC was not taking the opinions of its viewers and their rights seriously. She said: "Cutting *Points of View* demonstrates that they just don't care. It's a great pity. Viewers get little enough time on air to voice their views about pro-

grammes." About 30 million people, or 65 per cent of the adult population in the UK, play the *National Lottery* each Saturday. Half also watch the draw on television at 8pm on Saturday. Camelot, the lottery organiser, is hoping for similar viewing figures for the 15-minute programme on Wednesday nights.

The company originally announced plans for a midweek lottery in addition to the Saturday night draw last October. It already had an agreement with the BBC that the corporation would broadcast a midweek lottery draw if Camelot decided to run it.

Camelot predicts that the introduction of a second draw will reduce the average Saturday jackpot from £10 million to £8 million. The Wednesday jackpot will be about £4 million. The highest jackpot in the lottery's two-year history came last June when three people won £42 million.

The BBC argues that there is plenty of time for viewers to express their views, both on radio and television. But a spokesman said that, as with all schedule changes, the time allocated will be reviewed in the future.

The first midweek lottery draw will last half an hour, 15 minutes longer than usual, and special guests are to include the singer Michael Ball and the Olympic gold medalists Steven Redgrave and Matthew Pinsent.

Leading article, page 21

## Scientist scores over the bookies

By NIGEL HAWKES  
SCIENCE EDITOR

A STATISTICIAN at Lancaster University has come up with the gambler's dream, a foolproof method of taking money off the bookmakers.

Mark Dixon admits his technique cannot match the man who last week won nearly £300,000 from Ladbrokes by successfully predicting the results of 13 football matches but over a season or two it will turn in steady profits.

The only problem is that users of the method, to be published in an academic journal, need a degree in statistics to understand it and a powerful computer to make it work.

The method relies on analysis of past results to predict future ones more

accurately than the bookmakers can. "They do it around a table, using experts to discuss each match and come up with the odds for a home win, an away win, or a draw, and they do it very well," Dr Dixon says. "But our method, over a long period, is slightly better."

The slight edge is enough, on average, to turn a £10-a-week bet on selected matches into £12 — a 20 per cent profit. But the punter using it would have to persevere, as it cannot guarantee profits every week, only over a long run.

Dr Dixon's method assumes that each team in the Premiership and the Football League has certain parameters, such as attacking and defensive ability, that can be measured by feeding past results into the computer program. The program contains data covering about two seasons' worth of games — any more than that does not add to the accuracy of the predictions. The program predicts the chances of a home win, away win, or draw for each of the weekend games; then compares these with the odds being offered by the bookmakers.

In maybe two to three matches out of more than 40 every weekend, the computer predictions show that the bookmakers are offering more generous odds than the data justify, and a bet is placed on that match.

Dr Dixon has not actually placed any bets, since the process would be time-consuming and he is a researcher, not a punter. But comparison of actual results with the bets picked out by the computer program show that it would have turned a profit if pursued for long enough.

## Sun, sand and privacy for Captain Phillips as he marries in Hawaii

FROM GILES WHITTILL IN LOS ANGELES AND ALAN HAMILTON

CAPTAIN Mark Phillips and Sandy Pfeuger were married at the weekend against the backdrop of a Hawaiian sunset half a world away from Westminster Abbey, where the groom wed Princess Anne before a global television audience in 1973.

After exchanging vows overlooking the Pacific Ocean from a lavish beachfront estate owned by Miss Pfeuger's father, the couple joined about 100 guests at a black-tie reception in his grounds on Saturday evening. The Queen's first son-in-law and his new bride, also a leading equestrian, kept security tight and publicity minimal for the simple ceremony that has made them the talk of the international three-day eventing circuit.

Miss Pfeuger, 47, was born and raised near Honolulu, where her millionaire father James is a prominent businessman. Few locals were among the guests, however.

Most were said to be friends from the British and Australian eventing teams, and from the American team which Captain Phillips, 48, now manages.

Entertained by a traditional Hawaiian band, the wedding party danced into the night in a marquee set up within earshot of the breakers that pound the reefs off Waikiki beach on the south shore of the island of Oahu.

The bride's father, a former racing driver who now runs

two lucrative car dealerships, owns property reportedly worth \$6 million (£4 million) near Diamond Head, the Caines of the Hawaiian chain. He also operates a private helicopter.

His wealth, much of which Sandy is expected to inherit, has prompted strong rumours of a pre-nuptial contract which Captain Phillips was reportedly obliged to sign. But the existence of a contract has not been confirmed by either family; discretion, in-

deed, was the watchword of the weekend. "Wedding? What wedding? I'm here for a holiday," one guest said as he joined a whale-watching trip on Saturday morning. He and some 20 others also attended a low-key dinner on Friday evening at the Diamond Head home of Nancy Pfeuger, the bride's divorced mother.

Miss Pfeuger met Captain Phillips through her riding and has been married once before, to the British equestrian judge Stephen Clarke. Though still a frequent visitor to America, she became a British citizen last year.

In the 1980s she bought a home, stables and 250 acres at Chilton Foliat, near Hungerford, Berkshire, from the pop singer Justin Hayward. Friends are uncertain where the couple will live and wonder whether the new Mrs Phillips, who is due home on Saturday will urge Captain Phillips to give up his home at Aston Farm, near Gatcombe, and distance himself from his previous life.



Beach wedding: Sandy Pfeuger and Mark Phillips

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# After two thousand years, is this all we have to say?

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AND HOMELESS**  
*Please help*



Homelessness is wasting thousands of young lives in Britain today. But this national tragedy can be stopped. You can help put an end to it, by putting your name to the House Our Youth 2000 charter today.

House Our Youth 2000 is NCH Action For Children's nationwide campaign to end youth homelessness once and for all. As one of Britain's leading charities helping young people who are homeless or leaving care, we *know* youth homelessness can be ended – and we can offer practical solutions. But we need your support to do it. Will you add your name to our charter now, and help us send a message to Parliament that no one can ignore? You will help us campaign from now into the new millennium to give homeless young people a roof over their heads and the same chances in life that others have. Youth homelessness as it is today is a new problem – you can help us make it a thing of the past. Will you give us your name today?

Please return your completed form to: House Our Youth 2000,  
NCH Action For Children, FREEPOST ND9111/2,  
85 Highbury Park, London N5 1BR.

To make a donation, send your cheque payable to NCH Action For Children to the address above. Or call 0345 88 77 33 and make a donation by phone.  
<http://www.hoy2000.org.uk>

## If you believe every young person in Britain deserves...

- ✓ increased access to decent homes at affordable rents when they cannot live at home;
- ✓ protection through the law by putting Social Services and Housing Departments under a legal duty to work together to meet their needs;
- ✓ more schemes to support them in tenancies;
- ✓ benefits that do not force them into poverty;
- ✓ a better chance of avoiding homelessness – by helping families stay together, and by supporting young people leaving care, the group most at risk.

... then please sign the House Our Youth 2000 charter

Signature



☐ I want to take action myself to end youth homelessness.  
Please rush me my House Our Youth 2000 Action Pack.

Name (block capitals)

Address

Postcode

Tel. no. (incl. area code)

Registered Charity No. 215301

3124

the campaign to end  
youth homelessness



## Will you act today to help end youth homelessness?

**BY ANDREW PIERCE**

A Lear jet will accompany the aviators to 50,000ft. At 130,000ft they will be in uncharted territory: Concord

Mr Lindstrand, who holds distance, duration and altitude balloon records, said: "The space suits are the key to our survival. At 130,000ft our blood will boil instantly and the human body explodes. Nothing can go wrong with the suits." The suits cost £155,000 each and weigh 50lb.



malfunction in the suit will cause death. If one of the men dies it has been agreed that the other will abort the mission. The suits are the only item in the mission that do not have a back-up facility. The two men will test replica suits in accelerated freefall training from

They will undergo pressure-chamber training in Moscow, similar to the programme of the Russian cosmonauts, and a sea survival course to prepare them for an Apollo-style North Sea landing. If any-

thing goes wrong with the mission, which will be linked to a mobile control unit on the ground, the balloon will be discharged and the gondola will be parachuted to Earth. There is an escape hatch and both men will have parachutes. Mr Lindstrand has

Mr Prescott's wife, Suzie, agreed that he could go only on the condition that he takes her to Venice on his return. The pilots are taking out £1 million life insurance.

**BY JOHN O'LEARY**  
EDUCATION EDITOR

Children with full-time working mothers are twice as likely to fail examination than class-mates whose mothers work part-time, according to research released today. A study of 600 families by NIOS, London University found that a quarter of children whose mothers worked full-time left school without any GCSEs. This fell to 11 per cent for children whose mothers worked part-time.

**BY HARVEY ELLIOTT**  
**AIR CORRESPONDENT**

A BOEING 747 is to be turned into the world's most luxurious executive airliner, flying a maximum of 67 passengers on prestige business trips and to corporate events.

is convinced that even the Queen could be interested in renting the jumbo jet for official visits but is concentrating its marketing drive on major companies in Japan and the Middle East.

Ches International is negotiating to rent or buy a Boeing 747 SP, which normally seats about 300 people and plans to

The jet will be leased out at between £10,000 and £15,000 an hour, about double the amount charged for a small corporate jet.

BY MICHAEL HORNSBY  
COUNTRYSIDE CORRESPONDENT

**ANGLERS** are claiming a breakthrough in their long-running campaign against the cormorant, which they accuse of destroying their sport by raiding inland waters.

Support for their cause has come from Brussels, where the European Commission is drawing up a proposal ending the

special protection enjoyed by cormorants under European Union law for the past 18 years. The Commission says cormorants should no longer be listed in Annex I of the 1979 European directive on the conservation of wild birds, a status reserved for species that are considered to be endangered.

Anglers believe managers of fisheries should be allowed to shoot cormorants to protect their stock, just as farmers are

allowed to kill foxes, rabbits and other wildlife they regard as pests. But ornithologists are fighting a rearguard action to protect the birds.

Even if EU law was changed, cormorants would remain protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act, which allows them to be culled legally only under licence from the Government. Permission is rarely granted, and then only for small numbers of birds.


The photograph accompanying the obituary on Saturday of José Ignacio Domécq was, in fact, that of his eldest son. We apologise for the error.

## Meet Megan.

**Megan's reading a booklet  
that carefully explains the whole  
process of buying a house.**

Megan's buying a house — well actually in her case it's a ground floor flat. Like most people, she was finding the whole process quite overwhelming, but last week she phoned for a free Midland guide and is now feeling pretty confident. It contains details on everything from making an offer to getting the right mortgage. So if you're thinking of buying a house why not call us and ask for one of our guides (there's one especially for first-time buyers). In due course we'll also send you information about our latest mortgage packages which, like our guides, are designed to make buying a house as easy as possible.

**She called**  
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هكذا من راصل

# BALLOT 97

## THE TIMES GUIDE TO ELECTION ISSUES

### 3. The constitution

## Spectators unmoved by players' tussle over rules

CONSTITUTIONAL issues seem destined to play a critical yet curious role in the election campaign. They are critical because, in sharp contrast to almost every other area of public policy, the differences between the manifesto positions of the two major parties are likely to be wider compared with 1992. John Major and Tony Blair have made clear that they will make the constitution and the performance of our system of government a central part of their respective campaigns.

These issues are curious because, with the striking exception of devolution in Scotland, there is little opinion poll evidence that suggests the public is especially animated by these questions.

Debate over systemic reform has been fuelled by single-party gov-

ernment for almost two decades and a rising number of rows over parliamentary malpractice and "sleaze". Labour politicians who want to suggest a crisis of faith in "the system" have an uphill struggle. Tories who want to escape association with sexual and financial scandals have an even harder task. Constitutional reform, even more than most policies, is a science of unprovable hopes.

For most of the past century there has been a broad consensus, at least between the two front benches, that Britain's arrangements, although unusual by international standards, actually performs rather well. That confidence was boosted during the interwar years when this country resisted extremes of communism and fascism. The Attlee Government, elected

in 1945, was highly innovative in economic and social fields but left the constitution almost untouched. Change began with the rise of nationalist sentiment in Scotland and Wales in the 1960s. The Conservatives moved first with the promise of a Scottish Assembly made by Edward Heath in 1968. Harold Wilson and James Callaghan were forced to grapple, ultimately unsuccessfully, with the devolution dilemma throughout the second half of the 1970s.

Even bolder reforms were contemplated — mostly more for party advantage than constitutional principle. The sight of a Labour government, elected with only 38 per cent of the popular vote in 1974, pushing through important nationalisation measures filled many Conservatives with horror. The

#### THE POLITICS

seemingly unstoppable power of the trade unions provoked fears for democracy. Many centre-right figures such as Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Sir Ian Gilmour, Chris Patten, William Waldegrave and Kenneth Clarke moved towards wholesale reform, a Bill of Rights and proportional representation. Conservatives who today oppose Labour plans have to grapple with past Tory commitments, including moves to remove the vote from hereditary peers.

The arrival of Margaret Thatcher marked a strong shift against devolution, proportional representation and many other changes. After a notable struggle she reversed the Tory stance on

Scotland. After 1979 her assault on trade union autonomy largely displaced fears that Parliament had been displaced by flying pickets. Her victories in 1983 and 1987 suggested that traditional arrangements could still operate perfectly well for a victorious party.

At the same time, new concerns came to light. The fear grew on the Left that our constitutional system, far from making governments too weak, made them too strong and too centralised. The litany of grievances included abolition of the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties, the ban on union representation at GCHQ, the police tactics employed during the miners' strike, the ban on sales of *Spacemaker*, and broadcasting restrictions on *Sinn Féin*. As a consequence, the pressure group

Charter 88 was formed in 1988. Its membership was drawn overwhelmingly from the Centre-Left of British politics, disproportionately among Liberal Democrats. Labour was groping towards this territory. The party was especially committed, as it always is in opposition, to curbing the House of Lords. Despite Neil Kinnock's own role in defeating devolution in the 1970s, the antipathy of Scotland towards Thatcherism meant that a parliament in Edinburgh, and a lesser entity in Cardiff, had to be promised. The 1992 manifesto also embraced the idea of a Freedom of Information Act.

Defeat persuaded Labour to adopt constitutional issues with enthusiasm. Under John Smith, it embraced the European Convention on Human Rights and took

freedom of information more seriously. Mr Smith argued that Britain would stay united only if a credible outlet were created for Scottish aspirations. With Mr Blair the position has been expanded and refined. He has expressed more interest in the revival of local government for England and has made plain his personal interest in creating elected city mayors. He has entered into a dialogue with the Liberal Democrats on constitutional reform.

Labour's package represents the most radical set of alterations to the constitution since the 1870s. The question of whether that is necessary or desirable will be indisputable from the sense of change required by the electorate.

Leading article, page 21

## Tories fail to satisfy need for reform

THE Tories describe themselves as the custodians of careful reform. They argue that the essential character of the constitution is evolutionary and that their policies are in line with gradual change rather than the radicalism of Labour.

Conservative reform since 1979 can be placed in three distinct categories. The first concerns the working of the House of Commons. One of the Thatcher Government's earliest acts was to support the introduction of select committees for the House of Commons. These have the role of shadowing government departments and both provide backbench MPs with a worthwhile function and improve Parliament's ability to scrutinise the executive.

During John Major's tenure as Prime Minister there has been, through the Jopling Committee, a wholesale reconsideration of how the House of Commons organises its timetable. The result of this has been sharply to cut back the number of very late sittings. This, advocates suggest, should produce a more civilised atmosphere and one more conducive to the proper consideration of legislation.

The Prime Minister also claims credit for creating the Nolan Committee on Standards in Public Life. In particular this has tackled the long-voiced question of MPs' outside interests by placing new regulations on their relationship with lobby groups and mandating disclosure of supplementary earnings. Mr Major, however, instructed Lord Nolan only as the result of public outrage over the behaviour of some Tory MPs; the Government resisted the full radicalism of the Nolan recommendations.

The Tories emphasise the significance of Michael Forsyth's decision to enhance the authority of the Scottish and Welsh Grand Committees of

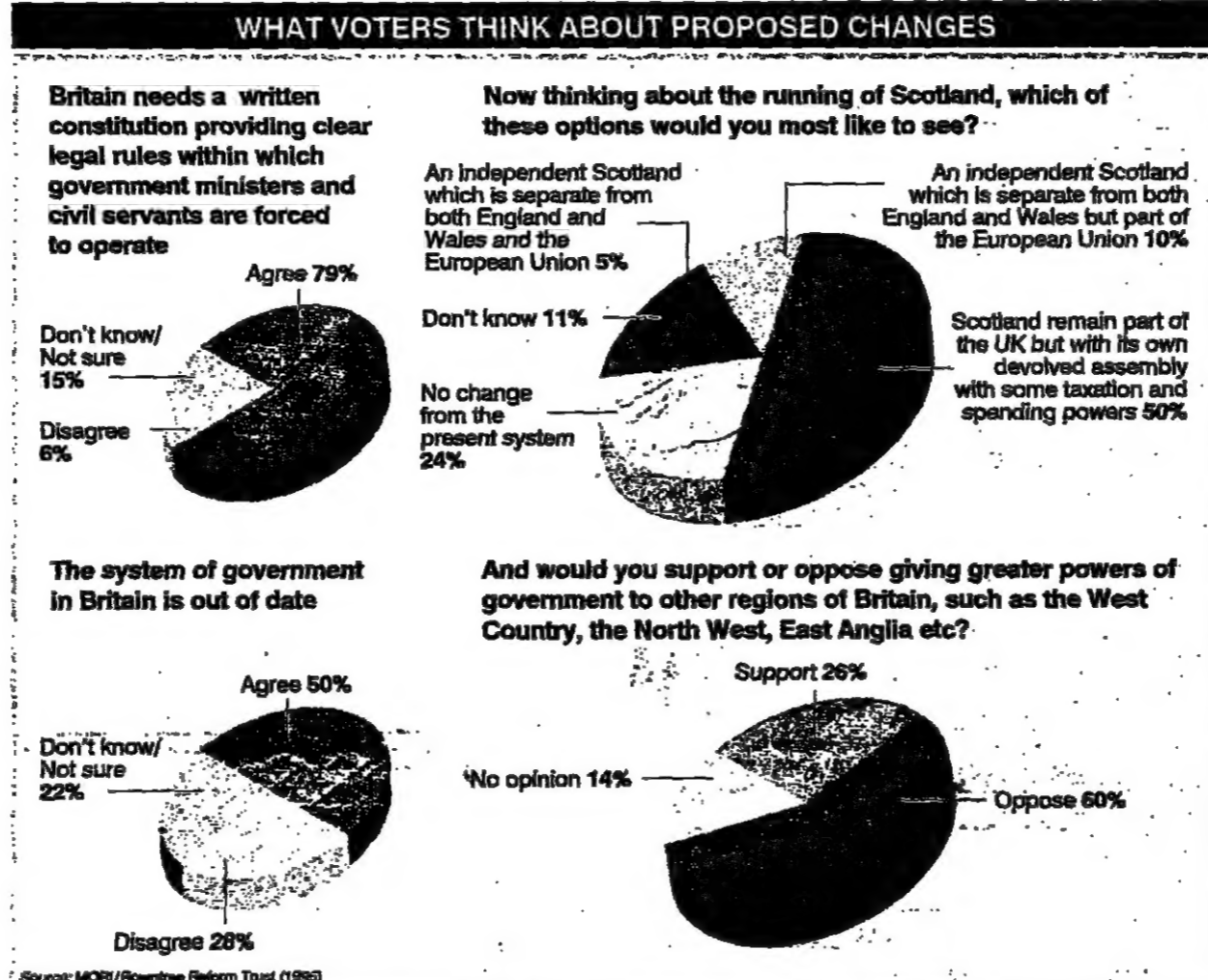
#### THE RECORD

Parliament. These now regularly meet in the countries concerned. It can thus be claimed that government has been brought closer to the Scottish and Welsh peoples. Opponents argue that this is a poor substitute for genuine devolution.

The second segment of reform, the Government would contend, concerns the release of state information that would previously have been secret. At the Whitehall level this has involved the publication of the membership of Cabinet committees (which until 1992 did not officially exist) and the publication of the key document — *Questions of Procedure for Ministers* — which lays out the expected behaviour of ministers and civil servants. This has modestly improved the outside scrutiny of how government conducts its business. The Tories can point to a vast expansion in the information about public services available to ordinary people. This has been greatest in the field of education, where considerable detail is now available on such matters as examination performance and truancy records.

It has been carried through to other sectors such as health, the police and transport through the system of open targets advocated by the Citizen's Charter and other managerial initiatives. This, the Government says, now constitutes a wealth of information of practical value to the public rather than the abstract notion of a Freedom of Information Act that would have little impact on the lives of the vast majority of people.

Finally, the Government would point to the Data Protection Act of 1984, which allowed individuals access to information held about them on Whitehall computers, and



the Official Secrets Act of 1989, which put the security services on a statutory basis. In each case a concern about the rights of citizens was dealt with. Such a case-by-case basis, it is mooted, offers far more protection than the lofty but vague ideals associated with a Bill of Rights.

Not much of this carries weight with either of the main opposition parties. According to Labour, the Tories have presided over a system of government that has become "centralised, inefficient and bureaucratic". As a result, British politics produces "meaningless confrontation rather than serious debate". Worse still, British citizens "lack basic rights to challenge unfair government decisions". Tony Blair proposes a set of reforms to deal with the inadequacies that he argues have been the Tory legacy.

Labour, though, is relatively restrained in its criticism compared with the barrage put up by the Liberal Democrats. The extent of their objections is neatly captured by a single sentence in a recent policy document: "The basic fault with democracy in Britain today is that it is not democratic." While Labour sees its

proposals as representing the long overdue modernisation of the existing system, the Liberal Democrats would move all the way to a written constitution and an essentially federal political structure with most power parcelled downwards to Scottish and Welsh parliaments, regional assemblies and local government.

Both Labour and Liberal Democrats would go much further in altering the internal procedures of the House of Commons, and would undertake major change in the operation of the House of Lords. Here, though, Mr Blair is most exercised by the present composition of the Upper House, namely the existence of hereditary peers with voting rights, whereas the Liberal Democrats would create something similar to the United States Senate.

Regardless of the merits of these proposals, however, it is elected will have to deal with three additional developments since 1979. Those concern Europe, the judiciary and the state of local government. The first two were not the result of deliberate intention from the Conservatives. Even the third has an accidental quality. Collectively, however, they

have an enormous influence over how we are governed.

The European Union exercises a command over the constitution that would have been unimaginable in 1979. Then almost all decisions within the EEC were made on the basis of unanimity. The Single European Act 1986 and the Maastricht treaty radically extended the areas where European law prevailed and allowed for qualified majority voting.

The role of the judiciary has also expanded. In the past the courts were deferential towards the Government and Parliament. Only where a minister had clearly exceeded his legal authority would a judge feel comfortable admonishing him. Over the past 15 years the concept of judicial review has seen vast change. As Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, can testify, judges are now willing to strike down ministerial actions because they believe them to be unfair, disproportionate, or undertaken without due consultation.

Finally, there is the sad state of local government. In their efforts to deal with certain far-left councils and to ensure a tight grip on public spending,

the Tories have passed some 150 laws affecting the independence of local authorities, reducing their autonomy. Labour has bemoaned these trends. In office they too face the task of controlling public spending and this may limit their willingness to allow local bodies substantial new power.

By international standards, Britain's unwillingness to lay out fundamental freedoms in formal statute is highly unusual. The culture of secrecy within Whitehall is pronounced by Northern European standards. Britain's poor record in front of the European Court of Human Rights might suggest there should be some concern about the protection of individual liberties. Our traditional arrangements do not mesh well with the demands of EU membership.

It is hard to believe that some sort of reform will not be necessary over the coming years. If the Conservatives are unwilling to accept that, then the selective package of change that any Labour government would introduce, even if flawed in detail, may prove irresistible.

Next Monday:  
health

#### THE POLITICIANS

##### ■ CONSERVATIVE

Most major speeches on the constitution have been given by John Major. He has been supported on issues concerning individual rights and freedom of information by the Home Secretary, Michael Howard.

Devolution is dealt with by Michael Forsyth, the Scottish Secretary, and William Hague (right), the Welsh Secretary. Mr Hague's communications skills seem likely to earn him a broader brief on these matters during the election campaign. Central Office has also made Stephen



Dorrell a leading figure in attacking Labour's plans. This has more to do with presentational factors than any specific expertise.

##### ■ LABOUR

Tony Blair has given most of the major speeches in this area and has been influential in amending Labour's plans for devolution.

Jack Straw, the Shadow Home Secretary, has led thinking on individual rights and access to information. George Robertson (right), the Shadow Scottish Secretary, has had an uneasy time dealing with his party's proposals for north of the border. Ron Davies, Shadow Welsh Secretary, has had rather an easier time.

Unlike the Conservatives,



Labour has not moved any figure from normal departmental duties to put the public case for the party's plans.

#### THE FACTS

Our constitutional fabric has been woven over centuries. It's the product of hundreds of years of knowledge, experience and history.

We are planning the most extensive package of constitutional change ever proposed by a British government.

My country is Britain; and Scotland. The two identities are complementary and enriching.

The idea that PR leads to short-lived coalition government is not just theoretical. Take Italy — there they

have had 65 governments since the war.

In truth, I have never been persuaded that under PR, we can avoid a situation where small parties end up wielding disproportionate power.

The House of Lords is a hard-working and serious reforming chamber. It provides another vital check on the executive.

What greater anachronism could there be in a democracy than the current House of Lords?

Jack Straw  
Shadow Home Secretary

#### CONSERVATIVES



■ Documents the Conservatives see need for either a written constitution, a formal Bill of Rights, or incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights. Although not absolutely hostile to a Freedom of Information Act, they argue that the specific additional access to information they have granted is a more satisfactory way of proceeding.

■ Parliament: The Tories point to a considerable improvement in the operation of the House of Commons over the past ten years. While not averse to further innovation they would prefer that the ongoing Jopling and Nolan reforms be allowed to run their course. They have no plans for any alteration in either the composition or powers of the present House of Lords.

■ Devolution: strongly opposed. They argue that assemblies in Scotland and Wales would serve as stalking horses for the eventual break-up of the United Kingdom. They also point to the present over-representation of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster, which Labour has no plans to reverse. More fundamentally, they point to the unresolved "West Lothian" question: under devolution English MPs would have no say over health policy in Scotland but Scottish MPs would have a vote on how the NHS operated in England.

■ Electoral system: strongly oppose any shift towards proportional representation. They argue that continental experience proves PR is a recipe for unstable coalitions that award disproportionate authority to minor parties that happen to hold the balance of power.

#### LABOUR



■ Documents: Labour regards a full-blown written constitution as unnecessary. It does, however, support a *de facto* Bill of Rights by incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights into British law. It also supports the passage of a Freedom of Information Act.

■ Parliament: favours further reform to the procedures of the House of Commons. In particular it favours a change to Prime Minister's Questions to make them more "serious". It would remove the right of hereditary peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords as a first step towards a more democratic and representative chamber.

■ Devolution: will introduce a referendum, consisting of two questions, with the objective of introducing a Scottish parliament with limited tax-changing powers. In Wales it supports an assembly with more modest authority to supervise the actions of the Welsh Office. An Edinburgh parliament would take overall authority of powers — in education, health and the legal system — currently controlled by the Scottish Office in London. Within England Labour favours regional assemblies where there is clear popular demand for them. London would have its own directly elected body.

■ Electoral system: pledges to hold a referendum on electoral reform at some point during a first term of office. Tony Blair has not said that he supports the introduction of a new system. It is unlikely that Labour would endorse the single transferable vote (STV) method favoured by Liberal Democrats, preferring the less radical alternative vote (AV) instead.

#### LIBERAL DEMOCRATS



■ Documents: the Lib Dems would introduce a written constitution. They also favour a British Bill of Rights and the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. They favour an especially broad Freedom of Information Act that would confer a public right of access to government information.

■ Parliament: Paddy Ashdown favours sweeping changes to both Houses of Parliament. The Commons would serve for fixed four-year terms. Its size would gradually be reduced to 450 members from the present 651. It would have an enhanced mandate, greater powers and time to monitor the executive, scrutinise taxation and expenditure and consider legislation. The House of Lords would be replaced by a new 300-member chamber. At least 200 members would be elected to serve six-year terms. The remainder would be appointed to serve one 12-year period in office.

■ Devolution: favour powerful parliaments for both Scotland and Wales. They would introduce an elected Greater London assembly as soon as practicable. Other regional chambers would follow as and when citizens in each region decided that they wanted them. Local authorities would acquire an enhanced status and much greater financial autonomy through a local income tax.

■ Electoral reform: opposition. To Britain's current electoral system has long been an article of faith. The introduction of PR for Westminster would require popular approval by the public in a referendum. The Lib Dems are sympathetic to direct democracy and would make regular use of the referendum.

#### THE FACTS

□ Britain is alone among advanced democracies in having no single document that serves as a constitution. New Zealand, which had similar arrangements to the UK, broke company in the 1980s when it passed the New Zealand Constitution Act.

□ However, it would be inaccurate to describe our constitution as unwritten. Many parts of it are written down in statutes such as the Bill of Rights 1688 or the Great Reform Act 1832.

□ The most significant constitutional changes of recent decades have flowed from our membership of the EU. The Single European Act of

Britain needs a Bill of Rights to protect the liberty of the individual

Agree 78%  
Don't know/Not sure 13%  
Disagree 9%

Source: MOR

1986, the Maastricht treaty and successive judgments from the European Court of Justice have had a profound impact on Britain's institutional arrangements.

□ Britain was a signatory of the European Convention on Human Rights at its inception in 1950. Since 1966 individuals have been allowed to petition the court in Strasbourg (which is not related to the EU). The convention is not fully incorporated into British law.

□ The Commons endorsed a change in the electoral system to the alternative vote method in 1930. That Parliament ended before the House of Lords could consider its adoption. Various PR techniques are used for almost all elections in Northern Ireland.

There should be a Freedom of Information Act, giving the right of access to information collected by public authorities, subject to adequate safeguards on national security, crime prevention and personal privacy

Agree 81%  
Don't know/Not sure 13%  
Disagree 6%

Source: MOR

## Consortium earns £100m renting out MoD homes

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Japanese-led consortium that bought the Armed Forces' married quarters housing last year is already grossing millions of pounds from the deal.

Political opponents of the sale and housing analysts said at the time that the £1.66 billion sale price was too low because of the huge potential profits to be made over the long term.

More than 100 surplus Service houses have already been sold or are under offer since Annington Homes, financed by the Nomura International consortium, won the contract to buy the whole defence housing estate last September.

Another 2,600 surplus houses have been made available to the consortium by the Ministry of Defence for immediate sale. The MoD is also paying £106.8 million a year to lease back houses that it still requires for Service families.

Air Vice-Marshal Sandy Hunter, deputy chairman of Annington Homes, and former director of public affairs for the RAF and former commander of British Forces in Cyprus, said that there were risks involved and profits were "not a foregone conclusion".

Annington Homes, set up by the Japanese investment house Nomura International with its partners, including the Royal Bank of Scotland and Abbey National, to mastermind the Service quarters takeover, has also been guaranteed an additional 600-700 houses a year for sale on the open market over the next 25 years, up to 17,500 extra homes.

With the average price for a house in England and Wales

currently £66,000, housing experts said the total sale value of the surplus homes alone could be in excess of £1.3 billion at today's prices.

The sale of married quarters attracted much controversy last year. Labour and the Social Democrats, as well as a number of senior Tory backbenchers, were originally opposed to the sale. Concessions were agreed after Baroness Park of Monmouth, a highly-respected Tory peer, attempted to scupper the sale through an amendment to a Government housing Bill.

Michael Portillo, the Defence Secretary, remains convinced that he won a good deal over the sale and is confident that it will not be an election issue. "The Labour Party will never say that they will reverse the deal," he said.

Despite the guaranteed flow of rent and the potential profits to be made from the sale of surplus houses and redevelopment of estates in 25 years' time, Air Vice-Marshal Hunter said: "It will be a long haul. But we have to make sure that the investment we're making will support and attract a reasonable return."

He said the MoD would be clawing back a percentage of the profit from the surplus house sales and many of the older homes had been badly vandalised, requiring extensive repairs.

Under a profit-sharing agreement, Annington Homes is allowed all the profit from the first batch of sales. Then, over a period of 15 years, the MoD will receive 50 per cent of the sale price for two years, reducing to 10 per cent at the end of 15 years.

### SURPLUS MOD HOMES NOW BEING SOLD OFF



## Tube price is far too low, says Prescott

By JONATHAN PRYNN, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR claimed yesterday that leaked Cabinet documents showed that the Government was preparing to sell London Underground for a fraction of its worth.

John Prescott, Labour's deputy leader, said correspondence between John Major and Sir George Young, the Transport Secretary, after last week's "brainstorming" session at Chequers revealed that Treasury proceeds from the sale could be as low as £600 million.

Labour said that the Government itself had estimated the value of the world's most extensive underground network at £13 billion. The leaked document had disclosed a "cold and calculating" attempt to defraud taxpayers.

The claims were dismissed as ludicrous by Steve Norris, the former Minister for London Transport, who was in office when the sale was first mooted. The cost of rebuilding the largely Victorian system from scratch would be £13 billion, "but its value to any investor is substantially less", he said — about £2.5 billion.

"The important point is that if there is a receipt to the taxpayer, that is all well and good. At the moment the taxpayer is having to find around £1 billion a year for the Tube and is still not getting the improvements in services we need quickly enough."

## Petrol cost 'must rise to protect the globe'

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

PETROL prices need to double by 2010 and more coal-fired power stations must be shut if Britain is to meet its goals of cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the early 21st century, a team of leading economists will claim today.

That will require the Government to extend its pledge to increase the tax on fuel by 5 per cent a year above inflation. The agreement is due to expire in 2000.

In 13 years' time, petrol will be at least £5.20 a gallon if the annual increase is preserved, without allowing for inflation, the researchers say.

The recommendations were criticised by the Automobile Association, which urged the Government to back a more hard-hitting energy savings drive, including more loft insulation programmes.

However, the researchers, based at Cambridge Economics, believe that the increases are vital to tackle global warming and to maintain Britain's lead in cutting carbon emissions and its influence on negotiations.

Dr Paul Ekins of Keele University, one of the report's authors, said yesterday that the benefits of the increased duty, in terms of people driving fewer miles, buying more fuel-efficient cars and living closer to their work, were in danger of being lost unless the duty was kept until 2010.



Protester Tim works on the tunnel at Manchester airport

## Airport faces delay as Swampy pledges to dig in for new protest

By LIN JENKINS AND RUSSELL JENKINS

DANIEL HOOPER, better known as Swampy, the A30 bypass protester who held up work for a week by burrowing underground, yesterday vowed to take the fight against land development to another site.

Manchester airport, where treehouses on the site of the planned second runway already stand sentry against the arrival of the bulldozers next month, is the most likely target.

Swampy, who ate a vegan Sunday lunch with his parents Peter and Jill at their four-bedroom home in Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire, said he had contemplated his next move while in the tunnels at Fairmile, Devon. "I am going to have a little holiday and then go on to the next protest site and build a mega-tunnel. That could be along the site of the A30, or perhaps at Manchester airport or in Guildford," he said.

The bail conditions imposed on Swampy, who appeared last week at Exeter Magistrates' Court charged with obstruction, ban him from going within a kilometre either side of the A30 improvements. On Saturday he was fined



Swampy at home with his parents Jill and Peter yesterday

£500 on other charges relating to Newbury bypass protest.

Swampy, due to return to Devon and the office of the campaign this morning, said of his underground exploit: "The amount of publicity it has achieved is amazing. Some people are beginning to realise we are not a bunch of layabouts who do nothing all day. I am going to continue, but I am not talking about it today. I will be back in the office in Devon tomorrow and will discuss it then."

At Guildford, Surrey, about half

a dozen protesters are camped in the path of the widening of a single-lane stretch of the A320 to Woking after a public inquiry approved the scheme. The action group members in Manchester, some in makeshift huts on the ground, others perched in treehouses, are expecting an influx of supporters from the A30 site and have begun digging their first tunnel. The prospect of deep tunnels has alarmed the security teams and is likely to hasten legal moves to evict the protesters.

CARLON 6pm Monday - Thursday

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## Documentary focuses on landmine campaign

# BBC backs Princess as goodwill ambassador

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE ambitions of Diana, Princess of Wales, to be taken seriously as an international ambassador for good causes will receive a boost next week when BBC Television devotes a half-hour programme to her recent visit to Angola in which she campaigned against landmines.

During her four-day visit, which attracted worldwide attention, the Princess was accompanied by a crew from *Heart of the Matter*, BBC's flagship religious affairs programme. Although off the air until Easter, it will screen a special edition on Tuesday of next week devoted to the Princess's crusade, which she undertook on behalf of the International Red Cross.

The BBC said yesterday that the programme would concentrate on the Princess's Angolan visit and would not include any references to her private life, unlike the *Panorama* interview of 1995 in which she attracted a record 20 million viewers for her confessions of marital strife and adultery. Although still being edited, the



The Princess wearing body armour in Angola

new programme is expected to show the Princess talking to child victims of landmines and telling viewers that she regards herself as a successful promoter of good causes, if only because the international press follows her wherever she goes and gives her and her concerns huge amounts of free publicity.

On her first official foreign tour since her divorce last August, the Princess was accompanied by a large international press corps which included Karina Brennan, a producer for *Heart of the Matter* who occasionally presents the programme in the absence of Joan Bakewell.

"She is not a Martin Bashir figure," the BBC said yesterday, in a reference to the reporter who interviewed the Princess for her *Panorama* interview.

Most of the programme was filmed on location in Angola, and includes much footage already seen on the television news. The Princess, who had been the figurehead of the British Red Cross's 125th anniversary celebrations, severed her connections with the charity at the time of her divorce. She was persuaded to return by Lord Attenborough, the film producer, who is donating some of the profits of his screen adaptation of Hemingway's *A Farewell To Arms* to the anti-landmine campaign.

In her *Panorama* interview, the Princess expressed a desire to assume a role as "queen of people's hearts" and to be an unofficial ambassador for Britain. Her remarks were

seen by some as the words of a manipulative woman in search of status to replace her lost royalty. A visit to Argentina immediately after the programme, ostensibly to visit medical charities, was not the public relations success that she had hoped for.

But the Angola visit was clearly focused on a worldwide campaign against the evil of landmines which maim innocent people, and attracted extensive attention. The Ministry of Defence said old-fashioned mines would be replaced by "smart mines", that later self-destruct, for use in exceptional circumstances. It said that no anti-personnel mines had been exported from Britain for five years.

The Princess has been in talks with the Red Cross about further visits to Bosnia and Cambodia, two other countries littered with huge numbers of landmines from long periods of civil war, but officials are concerned that both areas may still be too dangerous for the Princess to venture into.

Royal godparents, page 16



The Duchess of York in Bangalore before meeting the controversial guru Sai Baba in Puttaparthi, 95 miles away. He was said to have produced a gold chain out of the air for her. Critics dispute his powers and whether his funds go to charity

## Prescott says private sector would fund yacht

By JONATHAN PRYNN  
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN PRESCOTT said yesterday that he had had talks with shipowners that indicated that a replacement for the Royal Yacht *Britannia* could be privately financed.

Speaking on BBC's *Breakfast with Frost*, the deputy Labour leader, who has long argued for certain public enterprises to be privately financed, said there was "plenty of private money about" for the project.

Last month Michael Portillo, the Defence Secretary, made a surprise announcement in the Commons that the £60 million cost of replacing the yacht would be met entirely by taxpayers.

The Labour Party has so far refused to give any guarantee that it would fund the replacement if it wins the general election. Labour sources said yesterday that Mr Prescott's talks had disclosed that "it is entirely possible that the ship could be financed privately without any guarantee of public money or any embarrassing commercial implications for the Queen".

Letters, page 21

## Hunting couple lead press astray

By ALAN HAMILTON

SEPARATE appearances by the Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker Bowles at the Beaufort Hunt last week lit the touchpaper of speculation in the Sunday newspapers — which totally disagreed on what, if anything, it all meant.

One view was that the heir to the Throne and his comforter of long-standing meant soon to bring their relationship into the open and possibly even to be photographed together, although she would never be there when his children were present. The intention, *The Sunday Times* hinted, was that the couple would eventually gain public acceptance, and might one day marry.

*The Mail on Sunday* claimed with equal certainty that they had accepted they would never marry and that the relationship would have to be conducted with maximum privacy.

Much was based on little. The Prince and Mrs Parker Bowles are both keen hunters.

Last Monday they rode with the Beaufort on the same day but at different times, ensuring there were no highly saleable pictures of them together.

Mrs Parker Bowles had been invited to become patron of the National Osteoporosis Society, a charity for which she has worked for some time. The Prince would be highly unlikely to accompany her on official charity events.

A spokesman for Mrs Parker Bowles told *The Times* that neither she nor the Prince would do anything that might detract from the Queen's golden wedding commemorations this year. The Queen is known to be against a more prominent role for Mrs Parker Bowles in that desire she is supported by opinion polls.

The Prince is understood to have made known to senior advisers that, while he is anxious to improve his public standing, the question of Mrs Parker Bowles is "non-negotiable".

## Germ warfare trials met with stout resistance

By DR THOMAS STUTTAFORD

MILLIONS of people were exposed to germs released by the Ministry of Defence during secret biological warfare tests between 1964 and 1977, the Defence Secretary has confirmed.

In one trial the germs were released at Waterloo Bridge and the Victoria Embankment in central London. In another they were sprayed into the air over Lyme Bay in Dorset.

The three types of organism released — including a strain of *E. coli* — are normally harmless. Being neither a puny baby, nor quite in my dotage, I would be happy to have the spores of *Bacillus globigii*, normally found on hay, sprayed on me, and would console myself that this would be no more dangerous than taking a walk through a meadow in the late summer, or spending an afternoon carrying hay bales.

One of the other organisms, *Serratia marcescens*, is found in soil and water. Anyone who spent an afternoon grubbing around a slow-flowing stream would expose themselves to more *S. marcescens* than would have been inhaled after the ministry scientists' experiments.

*E. coli* 0162 does not normally cause disease. There are scores of types of *E. coli* that colonise the guts of all animals, including humans. Some, like *E. coli* 0157, are, as the recent Scottish outbreak has shown, deadly to frail humans but tolerated by animals.

This benign picture of the effect of usually harmless organisms on a normal community is dependent on all those who live there having a standard immune system. However, the immune system is poor in small babies — particularly if they have been born prematurely — in the very aged and in those in whom it has been compro-

mised by serious chronic disease. The immune system is also deficient in those who are taking steroids, including sufferers from asthma and inflammatory bowel disease, and in those born with a deficient immune system.

Patients with immunity disorders frequently suffer grievously from bacteria normally thought of as benign. There cannot be many doctors who have not read a pathologist's report citing the organism responsible for some disaster, and who have not been amazed that something so usually harmless could have caused such devastation.

One demonstration of the importance of an individual's resistance was witnessed by my father in the early years of this century when Lord Lister was speaking to graduates of King's College Hospital. Lord Lister, the great surgeon and microbiologist, held up a test-tube and declared that it contained enough typhoid to kill the whole of London, whereupon a tweed-clad old country doctor stomped up the aisle, seized the test-tube, drank its contents, mumbled: "What a nonsense," and returned to his seat.

Next day, at breakfast silence fell on the dining room when the old man came down to breakfast, but he had had a good night, enjoyed a hearty meal and lived for many years.

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THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 3 1997

## Families fear that relatives are being starved in hospital

BY DOMINIC KENNEDY, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

HOSPITALS are accused of leaving patients dangerously underfed in a report by community health councils published today.

Stephen Dorrell, the Health Secretary, has been urged to investigate accusations by relatives that patients are starving to death. Many patients leave hospital undernourished because they are given the wrong type of food, or it is badly packaged, and they are unable to ask for help with eating, the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales claims.

Families of elderly patients fear that they are being left to die through lack of food, the report says, but the problems also affect children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. One relative in Kent told the author: "We feel there was a policy on the ward that if you were expected to recover, you were helped to eat. If not, you were left to fade away."

Another, from Wakefield,

said: "Was my father ignored because he was elderly? My father would not have refused artificial feeding. I am distraught that my father should have been abandoned."

Angelina Burke, the author, writes that the relatives' concerns are extremely disturbing. "They must be given evidence and assurances that it has never been NHS policy to starve elderly people in hospital." She says there is evidence that hunger in hospital "can affect everyone going into hospital, not just elderly people".

People who had difficulty eating were given the wrong foods. "A 94-year-old stroke patient whose food had been liquidised due to her inability to swallow solids was given lumpy porridge on which she choked violently," a Berkshire respondent said. "Patients tried to raise the alarm but it was a long time before anyone was found to assist."

Vegetarians were simply given platefuls of the vegeta-

bles offered to meat-eaters. Food and drink was placed out of reach of patients. Blind and deaf people were unaware that their meals had arrived. Elderly, arthritic and handicapped patients had difficulty with packaging for sandwiches, yoghurts and biscuits. A Birmingham mother with two broken arms was given no help to eat for a week.

Allowing patients to choose their meals, as promised by the Patient's Charter, is counter-productive if they are too ill to make a choice. One woman, incapable of rational thought, ordered only a soup course for her Sunday lunch.

If meals were uneaten, hospitals assumed that patients did not want them. One man who could hardly speak and was unable to reach his food had his meals removed.

The report, *Hungry in Hospital*, recommends that the Department of Health should clearly define the roles of staff at mealtimes.



Dr Standcliffe says some people think reference to the Devil is "much too vivid"

## Church to debate mention of Devil in baptism service

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

CHURCH of England liturgists will this week debate whether godparents should pledge to "reject the Devil and all proud rebellion against God" when a baby is baptised.

Traditionalists want a return to dramatic imagery, to help godparents to understand the scale of the task they are taking on. But opponents fear that terms such as "Devil" and "proud rebellion" are too literal for many godparents and parents today, who may be unfamiliar with the traditional language of the Church.

Dr David Standcliffe, Bishop of Salisbury, who chairs the Church's Liturgical Commission, said some opponents wanted to omit any reference to the Devil. "There are people who think it is much too vivid and gives the power of evil a personality and face that they would not like to acknowledge."

But he said, liturgists were aiming for a more vivid approach and a return to the language of the 1662 *Book of Common Prayer*, which insisted that godparents "re-

works" as well as "the carnal desires of the flesh".

The infant baptism service in the 1980 *Alternative Service Book* is being reconsidered as part of the revision of the Church's entire liturgy in time for the millennium. Liturgists are keen that all parents should feel able to bring their babies for baptism, even where they or the godparents might be unsure of their faith.

Although one quarter of babies are still baptised in the Church of England, the numbers are declining. One reason could be the present insistence that parents and godparents, who speak as proxy for the infants, must be full-fledged Christians.

The new service, although returning to the stronger language of the past, will soften the responses made by godparents, no longer demanding that they make promises they feel they cannot keep. The changes will be debated this week by a committee of the Liturgical Commission, and later go to the General Synod.

Royal godparents, pages 16, 17

## Patients' bodies frozen to treat brain aneurysm

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH CORRESPONDENT

SURGEONS have developed a radical treatment for patients with a serious brain disorder which involves freezing the body and draining the brain of blood.

Sixteen patients have been successfully treated with the technique in which the brain is put into a state of suspended animation for up to 30 minutes while the surgeon operates. The patients had giant brain aneurysms, a swelling in a brain artery caused by a weakness in the arterial wall and which can be as large as an orange. The swelling can press on the optic nerve, causing blindness, or rupture, leading to a stroke, disability or death.

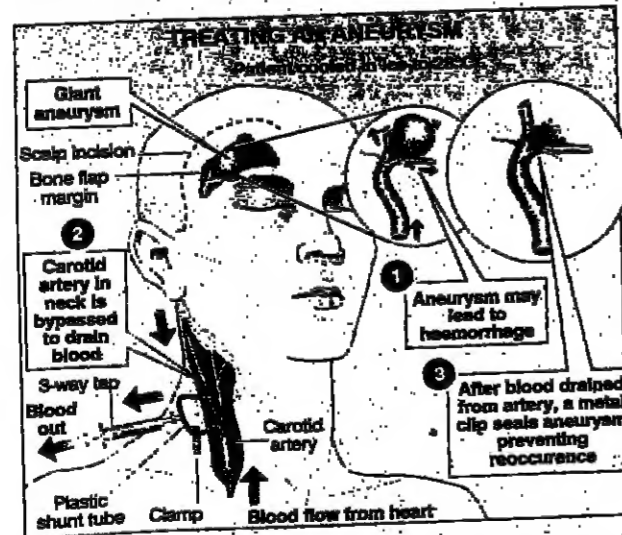
Terence Hope, consultant neurosurgeon at the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, who developed the technique said: "Thirty per cent of victims suffer stroke-like weakness or loss of vision and 20 per cent die. Our 16 patients are all out of hospital and doing well."

Normal brain surgery for aneurysms involves placing a clip across the neck of the swelling to prevent it growing. However, when the swelling is

too big it obscures the surgeon's vision making the procedure dangerous.

In the Nottingham technique, the patient's body is cooled with ice until the temperature falls from the normal 37°C to 28°C. This is a degree above the point at which the heart stops and brain metabolism is slowed to half of normal. Surgeons then expose the carotid artery in the neck and fix a syringe in place which can withdraw blood while at the same time operating on the brain. The technique allows the surgeon a window of about 30 minutes to complete the procedure without damaging the rest of the brain.

Ian Townsend, 47, a policeman who underwent the operation last October, will be back on the beat today after three months' convalescence. He was sent to hospital after a 24-hour headache and a brain scan revealed an orange-sized swelling. "I was told I was going to die or I could take my chance with the operation. I told them to give me the consent form," he said. "I'm now absolutely fine. I am extremely pleased to be here."



## Confusion over pain in chest

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH CORRESPONDENT

WIDESPREAD confusion about the difference between indigestion and heart attack is putting people's lives at risk, a heart charity says today.

Many people are unaware that a pain that feels like indigestion may also be a sign of a heart attack, leading them to lose vital minutes in seeking help.

A survey of 2,000 people conducted for the British Heart Foundation found that 62 per cent were aware that chest pains were a symptom of a heart attack, 43 per cent mentioned breathlessness and 30 per cent pain in the left arm. However, there was little awareness that a pain that felt like indigestion could be the pain of a heart attack or heart disease.

Although indigestion is not a symptom of a heart attack, the survey, which included 300 heart patients, found 40 per cent had experienced an indigestion-like pain prior to their attack.

## Change 'as good as rest' for workers

BY NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

TIRED nightworkers concentrate best if they regularly change colleagues, research has revealed.

Tests on Canadian Army reservists kept awake for 60 hours showed they performed tasks better when they alternated between different work partners. When given drugs to try to keep them awake, the guinea pigs felt better but performed worse. Those who were given dummy pills and admitted feeling awful kept up their efforts better.

Dr Ellen Bard, of the Human Communications Research Centre at Edinburgh University, who reported on the tests, said: "Variety and novelty are a good stimulus. If you have to study with the night, study with a couple of equally miserable friends. Or if you have to work through the night, it may be better to schedule a meeting with colleagues at 3am rather than trying to do routine tasks on your own."

Never mind the January sales, here's the latest round of BT price cuts.

International calls cut between 10% & 37%

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Sweden	Daytime	£2.28	£1.43	37%	£1.07
	Evening	£1.93	£1.34	30%	£1.00
	Weekend	£1.80	£1.17	35%	87.6p
USA/Canada	Daytime	£1.49	£1.19	20%	88.6p
	Evening	£1.41	£1.13	20%	84.2p
	Weekend	£1.31	£1.05	20%	78.2p
France/Germany	Daytime	£1.78	£1.43	20%	£1.07
	Evening	£1.49	£1.34	10%	£1.00
	Weekend	£1.30	£1.17	10%	87.6p
Australia/New Zealand	Daytime	£2.73	£2.45	10%	£1.84
	Evening	£2.33	£2.10	10%	£1.58
	Weekend	£2.21	£1.99	10%	£1.49
Nigeria	Daytime	£6.56	£5.26	20%	£3.94
	Evening	£5.53	£4.95	10%	£3.72
	Weekend	£4.95	£4.45	10%	£3.34
Israel	Daytime	£5.68	£3.98	30%	£2.98
	Evening	£4.59	£3.67	20%	£2.76
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Force is still with revived Star Wars.

## Criminal linked to Mafia was guest at White House

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

MORE contrition flowed from the White House yesterday after the disclosure that a convicted felon with alleged links to the Mafia sipped coffee with President Clinton.

The White House special counsel, Larry Davis, acknowledged that the guest, Eric Wynn, was not an appropriate person to have been invited to enjoy much prized "face time" with the President.

The admission is the latest embarrassment for Mr Clinton in Washington's burgeoning scandal over the flock of wealthy contributors to the Democratic Party who were rewarded with perks ranging from presidential coffee klatches to overnight stays in the Lincoln Bedroom at the White House.

Mr Clinton or his officials have already apologised for invitations extended to a convicted drug dealer and the owner of a Chinese arms company now under investigation by American authorities. The White House admits that its vetting rules were too lax and is working on procedures for closer screening of those invited.

Wynn, a New Jersey stock promoter, was among eight guests who joined Mr Clinton and senior Democratic fundraisers for coffee four days before Christmas, 1995. Five months earlier, he had been convicted for stock manipulation. According to court

evidence, he set up an account to benefit the wife and three children of Frank Coppa, identified in federal documents as a captain in the Bonanno crime family. The Washington Post reported.

Another beneficiary was Richard Tienken, said to be the business partner of a capo in the Luchese crime family. The partner turned informer and appeared as a government witness at a Mafia trial after learning that the Luchese family had put out a contract for his murder. Later the Democratic National Committee returned a \$25,000 (£15,000) donation from Mr Tienken as "inappropriate" and \$50,000 to a company associated with him.

The Post said Wynn, who is in his late thirties, defrauded investors of millions and had already served two years in prison after pleading guilty to theft and tax charges in 1989. Last September Wynn was sentenced to 52 months in prison and fined \$50,000 in the stock fraud case. He is on bail pending an appeal.

Last week Mr Clinton admitted "mistakes were made" in his drive for millions of campaign dollars, including the presence of his senior banking regulator at a meeting with party fundraisers and 17 American bankers.

Mr Clinton insists that his chats with donors had no bearing on policy, but doubts

are setting in. A critical editorial in *The New York Times* yesterday said: "There is a pressing need for Mr Clinton to stop trying to fool people into thinking the access racket is an innocuous conversational exercise."

Republicans in Congress are preparing to hold hearings and are urging Mr Clinton to appoint an independent counsel to determine whether campaign funds were solicited within the White House.

Mr Clinton has insisted: "I never made a decision for anybody because they were a contributor of mine." But this week's *Time* magazine reports that Alan Solomon, a leading fundraiser and lobbyist for nursing homes, successfully persuaded Clinton administration officials to make concessions on stringent proposals for regulating nursing homes. Mr Solomon is now the Democratic Party's finance chairman.



Darlie Routier, who could face the death sentence

## Sobbing mother found guilty of killing son, 5

Kerrville, Texas: A suburban housewife who claimed an intruder stabbed her two sons to death before slashing her throat has been convicted of killing one of the boys.

Darlie Routier, 27, sobbed before the verdict and continued crying afterwards, insisting: "I did not kill my babies." Her husband and other relatives, many wearing shirts bearing pictures of the boys, wept. Mrs Routier could be sentenced to death or life in prison. "We didn't lose. She'll come home," her husband, Darin Routier, said.

Mrs Routier was on trial for

the death of her son, Damon, aged five. She was convicted of capital murder. She was also charged with a second count of capital murder for killing both sons, but a trial has not yet been scheduled.

"We are relieved," Greg Davis, for the prosecution, said. Prosecutors said Mrs Routier killed Damon on June 6 last year because she was angry over money problems and the weight she had gained during pregnancy. They said she slashed herself in an attempt to fool the police. (AP)



Five-year-old Damon, right, who was knifed by his mother, with brother Devon

## Force is still with revived Star Wars

FROM GILES WHITTELL IN LOS ANGELES

MEN strode up Hollywood Boulevard dressed as Imperial Stormtroopers. Their children waved battered toy light sabres at the opening credits. Students forgot their looming exams for a night and camped out to buy tickets for five consecutive screenings. The force was back.

It was the weekend when *Star Wars* pulled off a dramatic second coming, reappearing on the big screen for the first time in 17 years and drawing droves of young, obsessed, or merely nostalgic filmgoers to 1,800 cinemas across America. It was expected to re-enter the terrestrial box office charts at number one.

Not content with founding the most successful film franchise, George Lucas, the *Star Wars* writer and director, has spent \$15 million (£9 million) sprucing up the 20-year-old rolls of celluloid to redefine the blockbuster from the year that Elvis Presley died and Jimmy Carter was inaugurated President.

Mr Lucas has also added four and a half minutes of computerised animatronics to the original, apparently to



Darth Vader: anti-hero back with a vengeance

justify calling it a 'special edition'.

Critics have played along with grandiose tributes to the film's enduring appeal. It "celebrates the past, not the future," mused Edward Rothstein of *The New York Times*.

Spencer Jordan, five, took a more jaded view. He liked the fresh effects, but appeared unimpressed by the film's space battles, some of which now seem dated, having spawned a generation of ever more eye-popping special effects.

Of the \$4 billion (£2.5 billion) earned by *Star Wars* and its two sequels, barely a quarter has come from ticket sales. The rest has poured in from video tapes and games, CD-ROMs, books, comics, clothes and \$1.2 billion-worth of toys.

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Binyamin Netanyahu, the Israeli leader, wipes his face after a speech yesterday

# Israel peace talks to resume

FROM ANATOLE KALEITSKY  
IN DAVOS

## Arafat, Netanyahu and Mubarak overcome hostility to set date for Gaza negotiations

ISRAELI and Palestinian leaders said yesterday that they would resume full-scale negotiations on the implementation of peace agreements after a six-month breakdown in the Middle East peace process. But there were clear signs of continuing hostility after the first day of talks in several months between the Palestinian, Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

Speaking after their separate bilateral discussions, Binyamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister, Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority, and President Mubarak of Egypt, gave conflicting accounts of what had been agreed and of the atmosphere of their discussions on the fringes of the World Economic Forum at this Swiss mountain resort.

Mr Netanyahu said the new round of meetings, to begin on Thursday in Gaza, would mark a new beginning and expressed his great hope that the forward momentum in the peace process could now be resumed.

However, Mr Arafat was markedly less optimistic, saying that the Israeli Government's tacit support of illegal

Jewish settlements on Palestinian territory, its punitive economic sanctions against the Palestinian people and its failure to implement the Hebron peace agreements were threatening the achievement of a durable peace, not only in the Palestinian territories, but in the Middle East as a whole.

Mr Arafat said Israeli restrictions of the movement of people and goods between

Israel and the Palestinian territories were costing Palestinians \$7 million (£4.2 million) a day. Palestinian national income had fallen 35 per cent in 1996 and private investment in the territories had slumped to \$250 million from \$700 million, he added.

President Mubarak, who spoke to Mr Netanyahu for the first time yesterday after a six-month boycott on direct contacts, also demanded that

Mr Netanyahu abide "faithfully and fully" by peace agreements and noted that Mr Arafat had arrived in Davos in a "pessimistic" mood. "I am working with anybody for the sake of peace. I have no sensitivity in that direction at all," Mr Mubarak said.

Mr Arafat and President Mubarak pointedly turned down the opportunity to share a platform with the Israeli Prime Minister. Instead of

appearing simultaneously on the platform, as they had done in past sessions of the World Economic Forum, each leader spoke separately.

To underline the chill which had entered Israeli-Palestinian relations, Mr Arafat went out of his way to pay an emotional tribute to Shimon Peres, the former Prime Minister, and walked from his podium into the audience to shake Mr Peres's hand.

In an emotional speech to the 1,000 top businessmen assembled at Davos, Mr Arafat accused Mr Netanyahu of breaching the Oslo and Madrid peace agreements and of inflicting a "collective punishment" on the Palestinian people through his bans on economic activity and travel in the Palestinian areas.

He charged that Israel was acting illegally by allowing continuing Jewish settlement in the Palestinian areas and broke into English during his speech to emphasise this point.

Later he also accused the Israeli Government of tacitly supporting the Islamic extremists whose terrorism has jeopardised the peace process. "It is the Israeli Government which has established the fanatic groups Hamas and Jihad to compete with the PLO," he said.

## Pope calls for open Jerusalem

FROM RICHARD OWEN  
IN ROMA

THE POPE will today seek to persuade Binyamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister, that Jerusalem should be "internationalised" to ensure access to their holy places for all the great religions, and to allow Palestinians to take part in the administration of the city alongside Israelis.

Diplomats said Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, believed the status of Vatican

City could serve as a model for the future of Jerusalem.

Today's meeting will be the first between Mr Netanyahu and the Pope. The Israeli Prime Minister is expected to invite the Pope to visit the Holy Land "in the near future" rather than waiting for 2000.

The Pope, although 76 and in frail health, has said he hopes to follow in the footsteps of Abraham and Moses by touring the Middle East at the turn of the millennium by

climbing Mount Sinai with Jewish and Muslim leaders in a gesture of reconciliation between the three great monotheistic religions.

Israel regards Jerusalem as its "eternal capital". The internationalisation of the city as a "corpus separatum" was part of the United Nations peace plan of 1947, which collapsed when the British Mandate in Palestine gave way to open war between the then embryonic Jewish state and the Arabs.

### WORLD IN BRIEF

## Algerian extremists cut off victims' heads

Paris: Muslim extremists killed 31 people in an Algerian town, and one man, described as a dwarf, hacked off the victims' heads with an axe and knife. *El Watan* newspaper reported in Algiers yesterday. Algeria's latest night of horror was confirmed by a source close to the security forces, who said they believed the victims belonged to five families all related to a dissident member of the Armed Islamic Group (GIA). "He was Sid Ali Bouhdjar, who split from the main group and had formed his own group," the source said from Algiers.

"More than 30 people had their throats cut," the newspaper quoted a resident as saying. "A dwarf, sometimes using an axe, sometimes a knife, cut the heads from the bodies. It was a security patrol, passing there a little later, which prevented the whole district being massacred." At least 225 people have died during the fasting month of Ramadan. (Reuters)

## Wave of bombs in Corsica

Ajaccio: Corsican separatist guerrillas defied a French government crackdown to mount a show of force in the Mediterranean island yesterday, exploding 58 mostly tiny bombs in a few hours. There were no injuries in the pre-dawn blitz and damage was mostly limited to smashed windows or damaged doorways at post offices, tax offices and other symbols of French state authority in towns and villages.

Investigators thought 120 to 150 people were involved in the attacks. The outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) Historic Wing, seeking to prove it has not been crushed by the detention of three leaders in recent weeks, said it planted the 58 bombs and four others that failed to explode. (Reuters)

## Tapie faces night in jail



Douai, France: The bankrupt French businessman and former Marseilles soccer boss Bernard Tapie, left, faces a first night in jail today. Under French law the former Cabinet minister, who has expressed terror at the idea of prison, must spend the night behind bars before the Supreme Court rules tomorrow on his final appeal against an eight-month sentence for a role in bribing players to fix a soccer match. He has previously used a barrage of appeals to stave off jail convictions.

## Curfew on Taipei teenagers

Taipei: Taipei has imposed a curfew on teenagers under 18, the Mayor of Taiwan's capital city announced yesterday. He warned proprietors of cinemas, karaoke bars, coffee shops, nightclubs, bowling alleys and other recreation venues that their business licences would be revoked if they served patrons under 18 during the curfew hours of midnight to 5am. Errant teenagers would be held at police stations until their parents took them home. He said enterprises should share with parents and the Government the responsibility of protecting young people. The curfew would be lifted on the day before a holiday. (AFP)

## Jail attacked in bikers' feud

Copenhagen: An anti-tank grenade was fired into a jail housing members of the Bandidos biker gang early yesterday, injuring one gang member in his cell who was being held pending trial in connection with an October anti-tank grenade attack on the Hell's Angels compound in Copenhagen. In the October attack, two people were killed and 19 injured. Police said yesterday's grenade, fired from a nearby road, apparently did not explode after breaking through the cell window. Several people with links to Hell's Angels had been arrested. (AP)

## Rebels defy Fujimori

Washington: An international spokesman for Peruvian rebels holding 72 hostages in Lima denied claims by Alberto Fujimori, the Peruvian President, right, that they had "implicitly" agreed to drop their main demand that hundreds of jailed comrades should be freed (Ian Brodie writes). Nestor Cerpa, leading the Tupac Amaru group, told Spanish newspapers that he and his followers were ready to die if Peru resorted to force. He added that they would not release any more hostages.

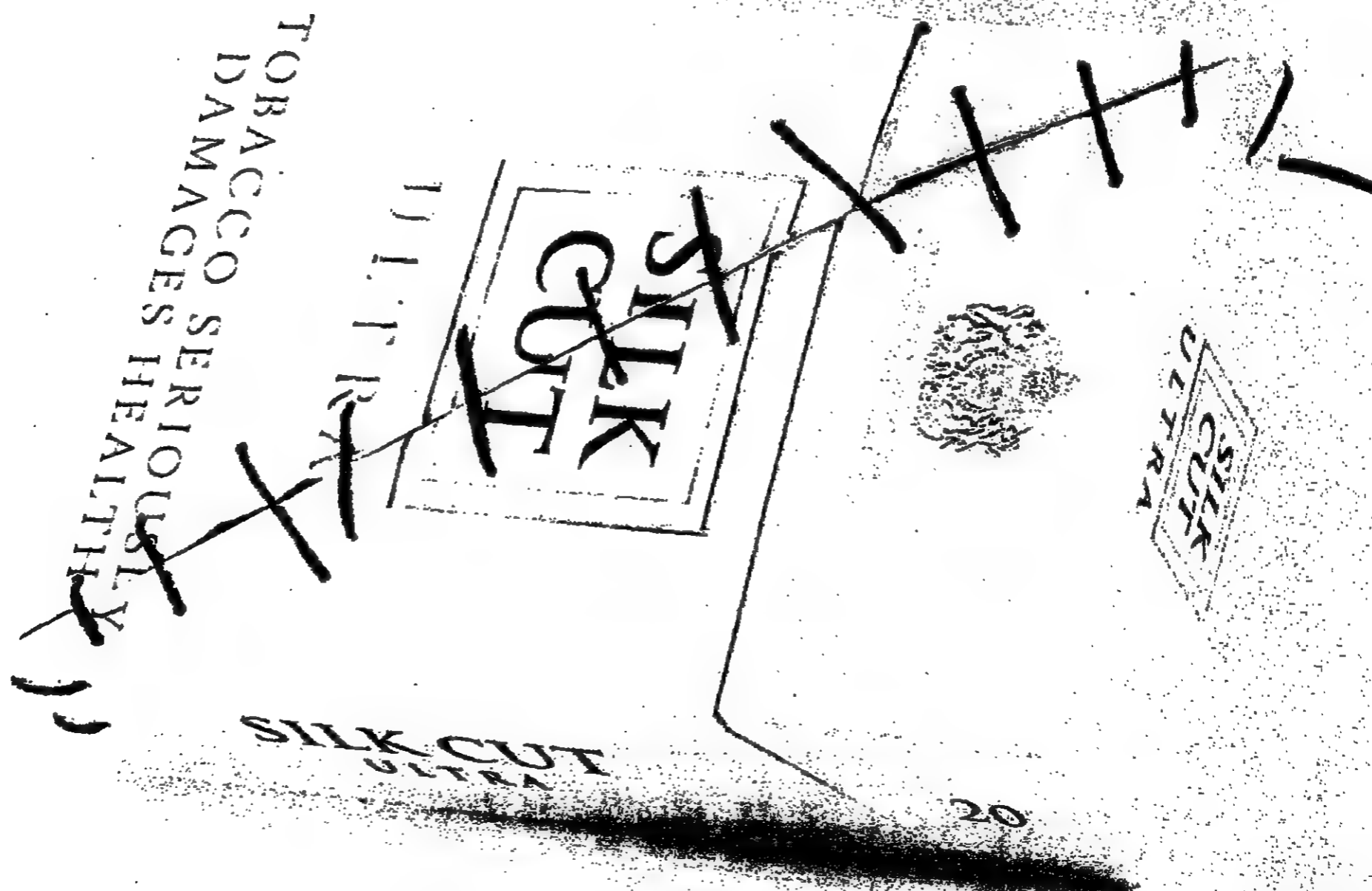


## 'Mr San Francisco' dies

New York: Herb Caen, the veteran newspaper columnist known as "Mr San Francisco", has died aged 80 (Quentin Letts writes). Mr Caen, who was credited with inventing the term "beatnik", wrote for the *San Francisco Chronicle* over six decades. Asked once to predict his fate after death, he replied: "I'll do what every other San Franciscan does who goes to Heaven — he looks around and says, 'It ain't bad, but it ain't San Francisco.'" President Clinton was among those who paid tribute to him.

## Child barred over nailfile

Ocala, Florida: A five-year-old girl was suspended from kindergarten for a day for taking a nailfile to school in violation of a zero-tolerance policy on items that resemble weapons. The girl was the first Emerald Shores Elementary School pupil to be suspended under the rule, developed by parents, teachers, community representatives and administrators amid concerns over items such as pocket-knives at school. (AP)



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## Police on scent of truffle-dog thieves

FROM BEN MACINTYRE  
IN PARIS

POLICE are on the scent of a gang of truffle-dog thieves in the south of France, who have stolen more than dozen of the animals used to track down the delicacy.

Truffle-dogs, which have largely taken over from pigs as man's best friends in sniffing out the prized underground fungus and can be sold for up to £1,800 each, take at least two years to train and the thefts have deeply divided truffle-hunters.

"We are ready to take out the dogs in what can only be described as the 'Truffle Connection'," one truffle-gatherer from the village of Saint-Denis in the Vaucluse region told *Le Parisien*. Truffles sell wholesale for up to £100 a pound and police suspect that unscrupulous hunters are stealing the dogs to avoid the expense of training their own.

# Energetic Yeltsin meets Chirac for three hours

FROM ROBIN LODGE IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin, seeking to convince the world of his return to health and continued ability to lead Russia, held three hours of talks yesterday with President Chirac of France, the first foreign leader to meet him since his stay in hospital last month with double pneumonia.

Official television pictures from the start of the meeting showed the two leaders embracing warmly at the entrance to the Novo-Ogaryova presidential residence, 15 miles west of Moscow. As they walked into the building, they were laughing and talking animatedly.

The talks were extended by an hour from the two hours originally scheduled. Sergei Yastrzhembsky, Mr Yeltsin's spokesman, said this indicated their importance. But there was little doubt that the main aim of the extension was to bolster repeated Kremlin assurances of the Russian President's restored energy and vigour.

The two men discussed European security and Russia's continued objections to plans for Nato enlargement.

According to Mr Yastrzhembsky, the talks were friendly and Mr Yeltsin was satisfied with their outcome, although it was clear that there were no breakthroughs on the Nato issue. He said Mr Chirac had assured Mr Yeltsin that France was aware of Russia's concerns. No journalist was allowed

about all the problems of the world which we discussed and very tough in the defence of Russia's interests, which is entirely legitimate," Mr Chirac said.

Similar statements were made last month by Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, who saw Mr Yeltsin just before his latest bout of illness. But television footage released after those talks did little to

he had cancelled plans to visit The Hague, because his doctors had advised him against flying, led to renewed speculation that he was still seriously ill.

His wife, Naina, said in a weekend television interview that Mr Yeltsin works many hours a day in his country home. "He starts his work really early, at 4am or 5am," she told ORT television. "He works many hours during the day."

She said the President's work should not be measured by the number of his working hours and official meetings. "He has said that his job was to think first of all," she said. "Now he has more time to think, to weigh things."

However, Russian newspapers are speculating on the post-Yeltsin era, while even loyal officials are making preparations for dealing with a successor. A Moscow daily last week compared Mr Yeltsin with a suitcase without a handle. "You don't really want to throw it away, but it is terribly difficult to carry."

6 Yeltsin has said that his job was to think first of all. Now he has more time to think, to weigh things

access to the Novo-Ogaryova residence and Mr Yeltsin, who was 66 on Saturday, made no public appearance afterwards. Mr Chirac held a brief press conference at the airport before flying back to Paris, at which he said he had been impressed by the speed of Mr Yeltsin's recovery.

"I found him, as always, extraordinarily well informed

support Herr Kohl's assurances. Mr Yeltsin appeared frail and unsteady with a vacant expression.

Since his discharge from hospital on January 20, Mr Yeltsin has made three trips to the Kremlin. Television pictures on these occasions showed him looking better and livelier but still weak. The announcement last week that



President Yeltsin greets President Chirac at his residence near Moscow yesterday

## Milosevic son builds himself a bunker

## Kosovo Albanians killed by police

FROM TOM WALKER  
IN POZAREVAC

BY TOM WALKER

LABOURERS building a new house for Marko Milosevic, the Ferrari-driving son of the Serbian President, say it contains an underground bunker that could provide protection should the country's crisis deepen.

The house is being built behind high security fences in the Milosevics' home town of Pozarevac, 50 miles southeast of Belgrade. The President and his wife spend little time there now, and the town has become virtually a fiefdom for Marko, 22, and his high-octane antics.

Work on the young Milosevic's sumptuous and impregnable home was put back by six months recently after a flaw was found in some marble slabs. "If there is the slightest mark on any surface, the whole thing has to be replaced," said a workman.

Sitting beneath a framed photograph of the President, the workman spoke in awe of the wonders to be found in Marko's marble basement. A boat-shaped swimming pool has been built, with heating fitted into the walls and floors. The bunker's peculiarity is that it has no entrance — this will be made by Marko's inner circle only when building has finished.

"I tried to find where the wall was thin with a hammer," the worker said, "but I was shouted at by the foreman." He said groups of labourers were changed every month; nobody will work there from start to finish.

The building, off Nemanjina Street near the town centre, is in stark contrast to the drab concrete utilitarianism all around. What little work there is comes from the Bambi biscuit factory, which produces one of Serbia's favourite brands, "Plasma Keks". Despite the abject poverty, however, most people are supporters of President Milosevic and the local opposition office has smashed windows.

Marko so far has had an undistinguished career: he failed to get through college and was rejected by the army. He owns an open-air discotheque, Madonna, outside Pozarevac and races cars with little skill — he has crashed more than a dozen. Witnesses say he drives his yellow Ferrari around town at breakneck speed and always carries a pistol.

ETHNIC Albanians campaigning for a separate state in Kosovo, southern Serbia, have denounced President Milosevic's latest police clampdown on the area.

Three Albanians were shot dead in Vucitrn, near the regional capital, Pristina, on Saturday. A statement from the Serbian Interior Ministry said they had fired on policemen, three of whom were injured in the incident. The ministry identified two of the men as Zahir Pajaziti, a leader of the Liberation Army of Kosovo, and his driver. The third is unknown.

The Liberation Army of Kosovo has been blamed for several recent attacks on Serb targets, the most serious of which was a bomb that injured the rector of Pristina University, from which Albanians are excluded.

"They always blame the so-called Liberation Army of Kosovo, but we never see proof," said Fehmi Agani, vice-president of the Democratic League of Kosovo. "So far as I am concerned, this movement does not exist."

The League has appealed to foreign governments to persuade the Serb authorities to halt "a campaign of terror". Dozens of arrests have been made in the past week in a region where Albanians outnumber Serbs by nine to one. In Belgrade on Saturday night, Zoran Djindjic, an opposition leader, gave a crowd of 25,000 demonstrators the first news that the Government may be on the verge of making a proposal to end the protests of recent weeks. "We are expecting certain offers to be made, perhaps on Monday," he said.



Djindjic: first hint of peace proposals

## Lights go out as Turks campaign for justice

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

TURKISH protesters sat in the dark without television at the weekend during a protest over claims that state security officials ran a network of assassins who ran drugs and laundered money.

MPs, businesses and private television stations joined in the campaign — "A minute of darkness for a lifetime of illumination". Citizens are being urged to switch off their lights at nine o'clock every evening for the next month to demand justice.

The protest arose from revelations last November after a car crash in which a wanted killer, a police chief and a beauty queen died. Sedat Bucak, an ethnic Kurdish MP who runs a state-funded militia enlisted to fight Kurdish separatists, survived.

Since then, Turkish newspapers have been unearthing revelations concerning underground figures, casino owners and senior policemen who may even be linked to British drug suppliers.

## KILLS

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## Gibraltar leader calls Spain's plan 'laughable'

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN GIBRALTAR

PETER CARUANA, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, has vowed that his administration will not cede "even the tiniest fraction" of the colony's sovereignty to Madrid, dismissing as "absurd and laughable" the latest proposals for Anglo-Spanish co-sovereignty made recently by Abel Matutes, the Spanish Foreign Minister.

In an interview with *The Times* yesterday, Mr Caruana accused the Spanish Government of treating Gibraltar with "undisguised contempt". He said: "We are still interested in a better relationship, but all the Spaniards have done is to kick us in the teeth."

Mr Caruana, whose Gibraltar Social Democrats were elected last May on a mandate to build bridges, confessed to "swaying between despair and anger" in his dealings with Madrid. "They have squandered a marvellous opportunity," he said. "For the first time, they have had a Government in Gibraltar which is conciliatory, which is itching for a constructive dialogue. We have always said that we would do anything, without prejudicing our British sovereignty, to try to persuade Spanish politicians to take a different view of Gibraltar. We are not asking them to renounce their sovereignty claims but only to put them to one side and talk. Sadly they don't seem to have the imagination."

Mr Caruana reiterated that Gibraltar was "as resolutely British as it has ever been". "We do not ever want to snap our links of dependency. All we want to do is to modernise our constitution, eliminating certain colonial trappings." When pressed for examples, he suggested that the Governor should no longer enjoy reserve powers to disallow Gibraltar legislation, and that the colony's civil service should be more answerable to its elected representatives.

Mr Caruana was also determined to emphasise that Gibraltar was "no longer the smugglers' cove portrayed by the Spanish media".

Elected on a wave of outrage against the brazen *contrabandistas* who flourished under Joe Bossano, his predecessor, Mr Caruana has made it his main priority to return to Gibraltar its "previously spotless image as a safe, law-abiding place".

Mr Caruana was, nonetheless, scathing of "Madrid propaganda, which harps on about smugglers and drugs without taking a blind bit of notice of the truth". He said: "The Spanish politicians and press are in the habit of fabricating stories about Gibraltar. There are hardly any fast launches left, yet they still speak of this place as if it were crawling with pirates. It makes us very angry, especially as our police co-operate on a daily basis with the Spanish coast guard."

Mr Caruana declares that "a lot of arrant nonsense" is also talked in Spain about the Rock as a haven for money-laundering. "People in the Spanish Foreign Ministry say that Gibraltar must be a money-laundering centre because it has 30,000 registered companies". But that number is something which Gibraltar has in common with other financial centres.

In a clumsy bid to deflect attention from Mr Caruana's visit to Brussels last week, Señor Matutes leaked details of a "co-sovereignty" proposal to the Spanish press, causing attention to focus on Gibraltar while the Chief Minister was in Brussels.

Mr Caruana believes the Spanish move backfired. He said: "Malcolm Rifkind [the Foreign Secretary] was forced to reject the proposals publicly, and even John Major had to stand up in Parliament and reaffirm the British Government's commitment to Gibraltar's people."

Leading article, page 21



Mussolini in October 1940, soon after Italy entered the Second World War, and Clara Petacci, his mistress



## Il Duce's erotic pillow talk revealed

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME

BENITO MUSSOLINI, Italy's Fascist dictator, who liked to portray himself as an iron-willed man of destiny, has been revealed as having spent much of his time on the telephone whispering passionate and erotic words to Clara Petacci, his young mistress.

Arrigo Petacco said yesterday that he had discovered revealing transcripts of Il Duce's telephone conversations while researching his forthcoming book, *Mussolini's Secret Archive*. Rachele, Mussolini's long-suffering wife, had to tolerate many infidelities, but Clara was a central figure in Mussolini's life from 1932 until they died.

Clara was 30 years his junior and, although enchanted by her, he was also capable of great cruelty, to the point where their pillow talk be-

came part of the government of Fascist Italy. When he was shot by Communist partisans in April 1945, as the last remnants of his Fascist regime crumbled, she was at his side, and they were subsequently hanged together by the heels in a Milan square.

The first love letters from Clara to Mussolini found in the archive are dated April 1926, when she was just 14. She called him "a divine being" and sent him poems. She married Riccardo Federici, a seaplane pilot, but Mussolini sent him into exile in Japan as the gossip about their affair spread in the 1930s.

But the telephone transcripts show a side of Mussolini that even rumour-mongers could only guess at. "The perfume of your kisses sends me into a daze," he said in one

late-night conversation in December 1937. At the time he was preparing to convert his informal alliance with Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan into the pre-war Axis.

"My love, swear that you are mine and mine alone," Clara said in one call. He replied: "Clara, when I look into your eyes I look into the depths of your soul. The world disappears, I forget everyone and everything."

Signor Petacco said his researches showed "history through the keyhole". He had access to the private archives in which Il Duce kept information about his political rivals and opponents, including telephone taps. But a branch of the Italian secret service, the Servizio Speciale Riservato, was also keeping tabs on the dictator — at his own request.

Signor Petacco said the conversations were full of sighs and kisses interspersed with political information. One conversation at midnight on June 9, 1940, when Italy was about to enter the Second World War, records Clara as asking Mussolini why he was so tense.

"Perhaps you don't love me any more," she said plaintively. Il Duce replied: "How can you say such stupid things? In a few hours the fate of Italy will be decided. One word alone could mean either glory or an ignominious end." He then hung up, but soon phoned back to apologise.

"There is nothing to forgive, my love," Clara replied. "It is for you to forgive me my great love for you."

"An immense and infinite love," Il Duce replied tenderly.

## Juppé should be welcomed with a few euro truths

British ministers like to boast of how well they get on nowadays with their French opposite numbers. So when Alain Juppé rolls up at No 10 Downing Street this morning, John Major ought to be frank with him. Instead of giving the French Prime Minister the regulation-issue platitudes, this is what he should say:

"Good of you to drop in, Alain, and don't bother to apologise for using us as a photo op. When one's at rock bottom in the opinion polls, I know every handshake on foreign soil is a bonus. Since this may be the last time we meet here, let me be straight with you."

"You can read the signals. Britain isn't going into the first wave of a European monetary union. Blair will have an EU honeymoon, of course, but if anyone thinks that big business or Gordon Brown is going to bounce him into a single currency, he needs his head examined. You've met Blair: he's not a fool, and he's not going to make the first Labour government for 18 years a hostage to a single currency referendum which he might lose and destroy himself."

"That being the case, the next issue between France and Britain is whether the EU's single-market rules will work when one group of states start using the euro. According to some of your ministers and businessmen, we can't honourably stay inside the single market while we're outside monetary union. At a Franco-British conference in Versailles last weekend, somebody said this would be like playing poker with Monopoly money."

"First, the EU treaty allows us to have our cake and eat it. If you try cutting us out of the market you will have a long, acrimonious and messy fight. Can I just remind you that DIHT, the German businessmen's organisation, said last week that a favourable exchange-rate difference might be very good for German investors in Britain? And what is all this about devaluations hurting French exports anyway? Get real: your export performance is



stunning. I saw some Dresdner Kleinwort Benson figures which show that your exports to us, Spain and Italy have been growing faster than those to the Belgian, Dutch and German hard-currency markets.

"The euro is corroding faith in politics. Your smile suggests that British ministers 25 per cent behind in the polls at home who make speeches to 'the people' of the continent look a little silly. Quite honestly, Malcolm Rifkind in a penguin suit isn't exactly my idea of an ordinary bloke either."

"Germany's jobless rate for the under-25s is almost the same as its overall rate: just over 9 per cent. You have a national rate of 12.7, but an under-25 rate of 29 per cent. You're creating a whole generation beyond the Paris ring road for whom 'Maastricht' equals the dole. Central bankers issue warnings after warnings that neither gentle growth nor the euro can solve the unemployment crisis."

"Jacques Chirac has been discussing defence with Helmut Kohl. I see. Don't forget that events on the edge of our continent may require Europe's armies to work closely together. That won't be possible if you're locked into a Rhineland political union to which Britain doesn't belong. 'You've built a trap for yourselves by telling the French electorate that a single currency shrinks German power, and you've convinced yourselves that backing out is more dangerous than carrying on. But if you do see a way out, we really would be happy to help. Let's have some lunch, shall we?'"

GEORGE BROCK

## Papandreou widow 'hoarding political dirt'

FROM JOHN CARR IN ATHENS

GREECE'S most talked-about widow, Dimitra Liani-Papandreou, has drawn a fresh round of fire from the Government which fears she could be in possession of embarrassing state secrets.

An official spokesman called Mrs Liani-Papandreou, better known as Mimi, a "political zombie" after a magazine published a document purporting to show that Greece buckled under to American pressure during a dispute with Turkey over a barren Aegean island a year ago. The document is believed to belong to the archive of Mimi's late husband, the former Prime Minister and Socialist Party founder, Andreas Papandreou, who bequeathed it to her.

The possibility that Mimi, who has been shunned by the political establish-

ment since her husband's death, has documentary ammunition against the present Prime Minister, Costas Karamanlis, has rattled the Government.

Mimi, 41, has almost certainly not given up hopes of a political comeback, despite trying unsuccessfully to be a Greek version of Eva Peron. She has indicated that she could easily trawl the Papandreou archive for things to throw at the Government.

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An accelerator's odd results tantalise physicists

## Puzzling particles

PHYSICISTS love the Standard Model, the theory that explains matter in terms of particles called quarks and gluons. But, perversely, they would also love to find a flaw in it. Science advances by making and breaking theories, so the longevity and resilience of the Standard Model is a kind of reproach. It implies that either the search for understanding is over — in which case physics is dying — or that physicists have not tried hard enough to find disproofs.

So far, the Standard Model (invariably dignified with capital letters) has provided a tidy explanation for everything observed in experiments at particle accelerators. Or nearly everything: some odd observations at the European Centre for Particle Physics (CERN) have got theorists scratching their heads.

The puzzle began last year, says Professor Peter Dornan of Imperial College, when streams of electrons and positrons were being collided at energies of 130-135 billion electron volts. The team responsible, to which he belongs, were using a detector called ALEPH to scan the debris from the collisions, looking in particular for signs of decaying massive particles. They began to find unusual patterns that don't fit the Standard Model.

In each case, the detector picked up four separate jets of mesons and similar particles emerging from the collision — the signature of a decaying massive particle created for an instant by the impact. The Standard Model predicts that certain kinds of particles would be produced, but some of the four-jet events



SCIENCE BRIEFING

Nigel Hawkes

recorded by ALEPH didn't fit this pattern.

The temptation was to dismiss these observations as a fluke which would disappear when more data was gathered. This was reinforced by the fact that three other detectors at CERN failed to see any peculiar events. But when the Large Electron-Positron collider (LEP) restarted late last year, at a higher energy, the events started popping up again. "The signal was still there," he said. "It's tantalising."

What could be the explanation? There are two prizes lying just out of reach of the current

accelerators: the Higgs Boson, a particle that is believed to be the basis of mass, and supersymmetry, a hypothetical state of nature in which known particles have massive partners yet to be discovered.

Supersymmetry is seen by theorists as a possible successor to the Standard Model. Unfortunately, the new observations are not clear evidence for either the Higgs Boson or supersymmetry. The ALEPH team has given its raw data to the teams responsible for the other detectors running on LEP and they are checking it over. By the end of this month the LEP committee will produce a report indicating what, if anything, is going on. The next chance to run further experiments comes in June, when LEP restarts at even higher energies. The hope is to run it for a substantial period, perhaps a year, and gather five to ten times as much data. "That should enable us either to announce a discovery, or lay the whole thing to rest," says Professor Dornan.

## How the honeybee operates by night



HONEYBEES have eyes comprising many small lenses which operate well by day but less efficiently at night. The aperture of each lens is too small to admit enough light to see well in dim conditions. Yet many species fly by night.

It is easy to understand why they do this, says Dr Eric Warrant, of the University of Lund, in Sweden. It is cooler at night, which makes flying easier as bees need to shed the heat produced by the flight muscles. There is less competition, as most flower visitors fly by day. There is also less chance of encountering predators, and there may be advantages in exploiting nectar around the clock.

Harder to understand, however, is how they do it. With two German colleagues, Dr Warrant reports in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* how the bees make the most of the available light. They add up the photons, entering neighbouring lenses, effectively increasing the aperture and they also add up photons arriving over a longer period of time — equivalent to increasing the exposure time in a camera. This doesn't allow them to see as well as truly nocturnal insects in moonlight, but well enough.

## Power plants steam up over geysers

GEYSERS seem to offer the ultimate free lunch — a source of steam or hot water that can be used to generate electricity without needing to burn coal, oil or gas. But power companies that have built geothermal plants to exploit the steam

have sometimes been disappointed. At The Geysers, a geothermal field near Santa Rosa in California, steam production has dropped alarmingly fast — 10 per cent a year since the mid-1980s. Newly built plants have had to be demolished.

Now Drs Bruce Julian, of the US Geological Survey, and Gillian Foulger, of Durham University, have developed a way of monitoring steam reservoirs. They measure the variations in speed of two types of wave produced by earthquakes, the so-called P-waves and S-waves.

Using a network of 22 seismograph stations, they found that at the reservoir at The Geysers, the P-waves tended to slow down. In *Geophysical Research Letters*, they suggest that the technique can be used to monitor the emptying of a reservoir. Of equal interest to power companies, it might also be used to find new reservoirs.

# What happens when the Sun starts to boil

Solar activity is heading for a climax — to devastating effect. Report by Anjana Ahuja

Earlier this month, millions of television viewers in America saw pictures disappear from their screens. It is suspected that Telstar 401, an AT&T broadcasting satellite, was under siege from one of nature's most violent outbursts — a solar storm. Hours later, Telstar 401 was declared officially dead.

This could be a taste of things to come. The Sun, whose outbursts wax and wane over an 11-year cycle, is heading for a climax at the turn of the century. During this peak, called a solar maximum, the surface of the star will erupt unpredictably, sending bursts of fire and energy racing into space. For the owners of thousands of satellites cruising the peaceful emptiness of space, the implications are frightening. Satellites involved in communications, navigation, weather prediction and even surveillance, could be in jeopardy.

What is more, the insurers of Telstar 401 have insisted they will not pay up if the satellite is confirmed to have fallen victim to a solar storm — there is no protection, they say, against "acts of God". There is no absolute proof that an ejection from the Sun was responsible — just a few hours earlier, too early to make a connection with the same storm, the GOES 8 satellite malfunctioned.

Until recently, the rhythmic rise and decline in the Sun's activity was of interest only to solar scientists. The most obvious markers of the 11-year cycle are sunspots, dark blemishes whose appearance was first recorded by astronomers in Ancient China. These dark spots appear with greater frequency in the five or so years leading up to a solar maximum. At the maximum, there can be several hundred spots.

Aside from these features, the Sun can give the appearance of being a dormant entity. However, it has occasionally hinted at its hidden power. Outpourings from the Sun have been known temporarily to paralyse power networks — during the last solar maximum in 1989 the whole of Quebec suffered a power blackout. These have happened because explosions on the Sun have spread into space and gone on to buffet the Earth's magnetic field.

Satellites are now under threat from inclement "space weather". "People are beginning to talk about this issue," says Professor Clive Dyer, who heads the Spacecraft Environment and Protection department at the Defence Evaluation Research Agency (DERA). "The main problem at solar maximum is the number of energetic charged particles speeding from the Sun, which can reach satellites in minutes. With modern microelectronics, just one ill-placed particle can trigger a catastrophic current."

At other times, the electrons which stream steadily out into space can build up on the surfaces of satellites. When this build-up reaches a certain threshold, which can be millions of electrons, it discharges in a massive burst. "Electrostatic discharge can be enough to flip a switch, or, in extreme cases, burn out a component," Professor Dyer says. Indeed, in April last year, Dr Gordon Wrenn, also at DERA, concluded that many satellites are at risk from such discharges while in orbit.

Professor Dyer believes that things have not been helped by the extreme competitiveness between spacecraft manufacturers. He says: "Because of the decline of the defence industry, people are no longer using specially fabricated components which can withstand harsh environments. Instead, they are using smaller, mass-marketed components. These perform very well but there is a trade-off, which is higher vulnerability."

Dr Eamonn Daly, who leads the Spacecraft Environ-

ment section at the European Space Agency, points out that electronic systems have always been known to be sensitive to radiation, and that as equipment becomes more sophisticated, it will also become more vulnerable. He and his team are researching ways of making future satellites more hardy.

Dr Daly says: "We already have procedures for testing for radiation, but we could try to make our systems and components more radiation-proof. We can also make our onboard computers cleverer. Some satellites can recognise single-particle events, and have the software to correct for them. As for electrostatic charging, we could reduce this with more careful design and better layout of equipment."

Dr Daly advises greater vigilance over satellites now in operation. If operators know that the Sun is going through a turbulent period, they can downgrade operations or, in exceptional cases, shut them down completely.

However, Dr Daly points out that building the perfect satellite — cheap, reliable and sensitive — is an impossibility. "We are always going to have these problems. If we want to fly sensitive equipment to measure the flux from distant galaxies, we have to accept that other particles could disrupt operation. The solution is, perhaps, to use different orbits. But that means launching differently, and launches are very expensive. There will always be a trade-off."

One alternative to building more durable spacecraft is to forecast when outbursts might occur and predict their path. Satellites could then be nudged out of the way. This is what the US Army is doing. Its scientists were spurred into action by memories of the last solar maximum, during which several radio and communications systems were temporarily knocked out by space storms. Intelligence satellites had to reduce the speed at which they transmitted data. Navigation signals from the global positioning satellites system also waned.

As a result, the military has paid NASA \$17 million (£11.3 million) to build a solar X-ray imager to be flown aboard a weather satellite in 1999. This will keep an eye on solar activity, and give warning of approaching radiation bursts.

In a similar attempt to monitor space weather, NASA

is building Ace, the Advanced Composition Explorer. Ace promises to give a "virtually fail-safe one-hour advanced warning of severe geomagnetic storms". It is aimed at protecting Earth-based systems such as power grids. Sensitive equipment can then be shielded or turned off.

These are desperate measures. The real solution is to be able to predict storms days, rather than minutes or hours, in advance. With solar maximum approaching fast, and the Telstar incident casting a menacing shadow, scientists know all too well that the countdown has begun.

Solar storms such as this are likely to play havoc with satellites and with delicate electronic equipment on Earth



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Alexandra Knatchbull, daughter of Lord and Lady Romsey, is one of the godchildren who provide an insight into the monarchy.

**T**he children may not regard their celebrity godmother in quite the starry-eyed manner of their parents: "[Clare's] quite embarrassed about it, I think," says Isabel, Czalet. "You know how it is with children. They prefer to remain anonymous, especially as other children can get jealous about such things." But the fact remains that the Princess's band of 17 godchildren represents a tiny, global cross-section of the most highly privileged youngsters in Britain. The offspring of the great, the good, the powerful and the influential — an elite who still retain some claims to be the unselected rulers of the United Kingdom, they can expect in their turn to grow up to become among the most influential representatives of the next generation.

Scanning the list, it is impossible not to wonder what the future may hold for them. Perhaps, in 20 years' time, one of them may even find herself seated, as her godmother never will, upon the throne.

**77**

**DIAL-A-PHONE**

[illegible]

•

# Pointing children towards the path of God

One godfather died of drink. The other I was delighted to discover for the first time, more than 50 years after the christening, in South Africa. But both had given me generous christening presents and however tenuous the relationship, they remained my godfathers. Sometimes the relationship can be crucial. Adolescents going through a stormy patch and finding both parents difficult — or being difficult, perhaps in the midst of a painful divorce — have someone outside the family turmoil to whom they can turn in crisis. There is a relationship there, then and later in life, on which the godchild can draw.

There is, of course, a religious basis to this, as clergy sometimes have to point out to parents seeking baptism for their child. "Padre, is it all right if one of the godparents is Jewish?" I gently have to tell them that to put our good Jewish friends in a position of having to say "I turn to Christ", as the *Alternative Service Book* requires, is to put them in a false position.

The promises a godparent has to make on behalf of the child are stark and uncompromising. In addition to turning to Christ, they have to say "I repent of my sins" and "I renounce evil", as well as putting their trust in God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

That may be one reason why people find the wonderful language of the *Book of Common Prayer* easier. It can all be distanced, like a bit of Shakespeare: Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the Devil and all his works, the vain, pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?

In practice, for a conscientious godparent, this means regular prayer for the godchild. It means a genuine concern for their spiritual growth, as well as their human wellbeing. The difficulties and joys of belief will come up quite naturally in conversation. It might be expressed in a judiciously chosen book. Obviously if a godparent has little faith or commitment themselves, they have little to share or pass on to their godchild.

All this can come to a happy climax in the Confirmation, when the promises made on behalf of the child at the baptism are made by the person themselves. But it would be a strange godparent who ceased to care or pray for their godchild at that point.

At the beginning of the Service of Baptism for Children, the duties of godparents are spelt out. Children need help so that they learn to be faithful in public worship and private prayer, to live by trusting God, and come to Confirmation.

Parents and godparents, the children whom you have brought for baptism depend chiefly on you for the help and encouragement they need. Are you willing to give it to them by your prayers, by your example, and by your teaching?

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD  
THE RIGHT REVEREND  
RICHARD HARRIES



## Changing role through the ages

GODPARENTS have been a central part of the British family and social life for nearly 1,400 years and, surprisingly in a secular age, they remain an important part of many lives.

Godparents may do little more than turn up for the christening, make the necessary promises, give the occasional present and act *in loco parentis* should their charge be orphaned. But many take an active role in the child's religious upbringing, sending cards and books, and praying on their behalf. Others might not be concerned with religion, but will develop a close relationship with the child.

The former Bishop of Leicester, Richard Rutt, pointed out in the only church report on the subject, that the influence of godparents is important "in the life of the body of Christ". But for the post-Christian majority today, the social connection is what matters more.

Godparents have existed in some form since the River Jordan, when their role was to present the candidates for baptism. Tertullian, in the 2nd century, uses the Latin word *sponsor*, referring to the obligation to ensure that baptismal vows are fulfilled, and Justin Martyr mentioned the liturgical role of the baptismal sponsor.

The role of sponsors (godparents are often still referred to as sponsors in the church, in particular with adult baptisms), increased in importance after the age of martyrdom ended and infant baptisms increased in the 5th century. The words *patrini* and *matrini* for godfather and godmother were in regular use by the 7th century. Besides presenting the candidate, they were also required to answer questions on their behalf.

The confusion between spiritual and physical relationships led to bizarre occurrences. In Saxon England laws existed demanding reparation to godparents as well as natural parents if a man was murdered. In one notorious case in the Middle Ages, church lawyers challenged a 20-year marriage on the ground that the wife was related spiritually to the husband through a godparent.

The earliest evidence of the influence of social considerations comes from a church council at Lile in 1283, when it was forbidden to give any presents except a christening robe, because their cost had become so prohibitive. But by the mid-Victorian age, some parents would pay to acquire the godparents they wanted.

THE 1662 *Book of Common Prayer* required every child brought for baptism to have three godparents, with two of its own sex. Since 1969, children have been permitted one godparent of each sex, and parents may also stand with at least one other godparent. They should not only care for the children, but set an example of godly living.

In the baptism service they must promise to turn to Christ, repent of their sins and renounce evil. Some still question whether the Church of England has moved on much further from the era when Dickens's Mrs Chick, told Mr Dombey: "Godfathers, of course, are important in point of connection and influence." Evidence from the clergy suggests that awareness of the dangers of a wholly secular society is growing. Many who do baptise their children are concerned for their spiritual welfare when choosing godparents.

RUTH GLEDHILL

Lady Edwina Grosvenor: Born November 1981. Parents Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Her father is a cousin of the Prince.  
Hon Alexandra Knatchbull: Born December 1982. Parents Lord and Lady Romney. Claire Cazalet: Born July 1984. Parents Victor and Isabel Cazalet.  
Camilla Straker: Born March 1985. Parents Reuben and the Hon Sophie Straker. Sophie is the daughter of the life peer Lord Kimball.  
Prince Philippos: Born April 1986. Parents King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of the Hellenes. King Constantine is a cousin of the Duke of Edinburgh.  
Leonora Lonsdale: Born

June 1986. Parents Jamie and Laura Lonsdale. Laura is a lady-in-waiting.  
Jackie Warren: Born August 1986. Parents John and Lady Carolyn Warren. Lady Carolyn is the daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.  
Lady Mary Wellesley: Born December 1986. Parents Marquess and Marchioness of Douro. The Marquess is heir to the Duke of Wellington. His wife, Antonia, is the daughter of HRH Prince Frederick von Preussen.  
George Frost: Born April 1987. Parents Sir David and Lady Carina Frost. David Frost is a broadcaster and

writer. His wife is the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk.  
Antonia Twiston-Davies: Born October 1987. Mr Twiston-Davies is director of Foreign & Colonial Management.  
Jack Faulkner: Born August 1988. Parents Major Simon and Isabel Faulkner.  
Lord Edward Downpatrick: Earl and Countess of St Andrews. Born December 1988. Out-of-favour royals with whom the Princess found a common bond.  
Jack Bartholomew: Born July 1989. Parents William and Carolyn Bartholomew. Carolyn is a former flatmate

of Diana. She is married to the brewery heir.  
Benjamin Samuel: Born May 1989. Parents the Hon Michael and Julia Samuel. The Hon Michael is the youngest son of Viscount Beaumont. His wife is a member of the Guinness dynasty.  
Antonia Harrington: Born August 1991. Parents Mr and Mrs Jonathan Harrington.  
Daisy Soames: Born April 1992. Parents the Hon Rupert and Camilla Soames. Rupert Soames is the brother of the Conservative MP Nicholas Soames.  
Domenica Lawson: Born June 1995. Parents Dominic Lawson and the Hon Rosa Monckton.

THE Queen has 30 godchildren including Guy Nevill, the Hon Julian Hardinge and Lord O'Hagan. All born in 1945. The roll call includes Elizabeth King, born 1946; Rosemary Elizabeth Elphinstone, born 1947; Edward Hay, born 1949; the Hon Michael Knatchbull, born 1950, a grandson of Earl Mountbatten of Burma. During the 1950s she became godmother to Caroline Longman, born 1951; Elizabeth Colville, born 1952; Victoria Ann Rhodes, born 1953. In 1953, she also became godmother to the Duke of Northumberland, the late Henry Percy. In that decade, she also became godmother to Lady Virginia Fitzroy, born 1954, daughter of the Duke of Grafton; George Porchester, born 1956, son of Lord Porchester, now the Earl of Carnarvon; and the 6th Earl Granville, born 1959. During the 1960s, her godchildren included her nephew Viscount Linley, born 1961; Edwina Hicks, a granddaughter of Lord Mountbatten, born 1961; Katharine Somervell, born 1961, the daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Somervell; James Hussey, born 1961, the son of Marmaduke and Lady Susan Hussey; and Charles Althorpe, now Earl Spencer, born 1964.



Tom Parker Bowles is one of Prince Charles's godchildren

THE Prince of Wales's 27 godchildren include Timothy Knatchbull and his late brother Nicholas, twin sons of Lord and Lady Brabourne; Marina Mowat, daughter of the Hon Sir Angus Ogilvy and Princess Alexandra; India Hicks, daughter of interior designer David Hicks and his wife Lady Pamela Hicks, daughter of Lord Mountbatten; Lord Nicholas Windsor, son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent; James Laing, son of diplomat Stuart Laing and his wife Sibella; Alexander, Earl of Ulster, son of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; Tom Parker Bowles, son of Andrew

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NEWCASTLE ABERDEEN CARDIFF

TOMORROW

### How to be a virgin in America and survive

مكذا من الاميل

ARTS  
THE WEEK  
AHEAD

## ■ VISUAL ART

The National Gallery reveals the nascent genius of the Young Gainsborough  
OPEN: Now  
REVIEW: Tomorrow



## ■ BOOKS

Blake Morrison explores the tragic implications of the Bulger case in *As If*  
IN THE SHOPS: Now  
REVIEW: Thursday



## ■ MUSIC

The dazzling mezzo, Cecilia Bartoli, comes to Manchester's Bridgewater Hall  
RECITAL: Tomorrow  
REVIEW: Thursday



## ■ DANCE

Guitarist Paco Peña brings his flamenco troupe for a season at the Peacock Theatre  
OPENS: Tomorrow  
REVIEW: Thursday

Love at first sight,  
or is it a moray?

The grapevine has been quietly buzzing about them for months. But little is known about Eels. They come from Echo Park, Los Angeles. There are three of them, called only Bunch (drums), Tommy (bass) and E (guitar and keyboard). They look like losers but can all sing well. Their debut single, a sorrowful but wonderfully loopy song called *Novocaine for the Soul*, is released today, and this was one of their first shows in this country.

"People of London and the United Kingdom, we mean you no harm," E announced reassuringly. A geeky character with a long chin and thick-rimmed spectacles, he looked more like a library assistant than a rock star. He picked up a phone. "I'm kinda busy right now, trying to rock London," he told his imaginary connection before performing *Susan's House* down the line.

Set to a gentle hip hop beat, the song detailed a catalogue of inner city woes — "There's a crazy old woman smashing bottles on the sidewalk where her house burnt down two years ago" — that stirred feelings of both sadness and warmth.

While Britain has turned its back on most standard forms of post-grunge rock, we still have a soft spot for American eccentrics with a winning way with words

POP  
Eels  
Garage, NI

and tunes. As the three Eels worked their way through a succession of songs and instruments ("Yes, it's a banjo," E announced as he strapped one on to play *Flower*), it became clear that they are very much a part of this lovable oddball tradition, an impression which was not dispelled by a spiky rearrangement of Sophie B. Hawkins's *Damn I Wish I Was Your Lover*.

They tended to meander during some of the very quiet songs, but pulled the show back into focus with a performance of *Novocaine for the Soul* that sounded much harder than the recorded version, and a storming *Rags to Rags*, during which Tommy abandoned his bass in favour of an African drum and set up a rattling percussion dialogue with the mighty Bunch.

The massive climax to *Not Ready Yet*, which ended in a dense hall of feedback effects, confirmed the slippery muscle of these engagingly queer fish.

DAVID SINCLAIR

## The making of the Grade

I first met Michael Grade in his high office surveying London from the South Bank in 1977. He had been asked by John Birt to finalise details — to put the ash on the cigar — of the move I had decided to make from the BBC to LWT. Michael Grade looked very much as he does today — eagerly sitting on the edge of his chair, encouraging, funny. He did not seem a natural arts man given the showbiz glitz of his background, but that surface, as sometimes happened to Michael's disadvantage, was misleading. I could have had no stancher supporter.

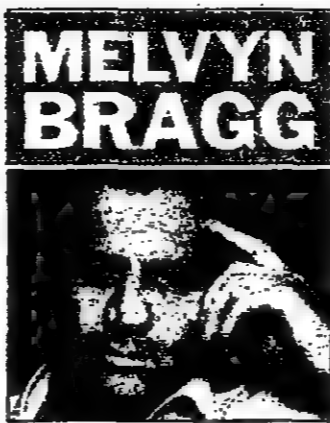
When the programme had its inevitable British critical baptism of fire he kept smiling, rallied amiably against our critics and urged on what we had done, especially the programmes on classical music, opera and ballet which (I ought to have sensed from the beginning) he knew a lot about. Most importantly for me he waved on the unwieldy package of arts which I wished to deliver in the one programme, from popular music to grand opera.

He was, overall, a marvellous advocate for John Birt's factual operation at LWT. An enthusiast, a viewer, a writer of welcome notes of approval and, occasionally, of interesting notes of disagreement. But he could also be seen urging on the then outrageously lavish

Stanley Baxter, nicking football from the BBC, and generally giving LWT a profile for fun, style and profit. I regretted his decision to leave to work in Hollywood and perhaps in retrospect he might too, although I suspect he is an Edith Piaf man. When he came back he certainly huffed himself first into the BBC and then into Channel 4.

There was much binding among the broadcasters when he got to Channel 4. At the time I wrote at length defending him, pointing particularly to his devotion to programme-makers, but such was the anti-Grade feeling at the time that what I wrote provoked its own opposition because, it seemed, some people did not want Michael Grade at Channel 4 at any price and they were not prepared to listen.

His achievements for Channel 4, well recorded over the past week, confounded the pessimists. They did not entirely still the critics of whom, ironically only a year ago, I became one. In Michael's zeal to retrieve, as he saw it, the full Channel 4 measure of income from advertising (which meant ending ITV's previous umbrella arrangement with Channel 4) he hit out strongly against ITV programmes. This went on a bit. I said to him once or twice privately that those of us who worked on *Prime Suspect*, *Cracker* or *World*



In Action, the *News at Ten* or the *South Bank Show*, and in the Regions, were increasingly fed up with being told that we worked on a dreadful downmarket channel. Typical of the evangelist Michael is, he persisted. It was clearly unfair and it marked several of us and we hit back. A TV channel is as easy to find fault with as a newspaper, a novel, a politician or a member of the royal, or indeed your own family.

Michael and I fell out over this for a while, which I regretted. By that time, perhaps, he was raw to criticism, having been dubbed "the Pornographer in Chief". The phrase had begun to tag him as maddeningly as a cruel school-

boy's tin tied to a dog's tail. It was and is very unfair, although I was not an admirer of *The World* or *The Girlie Show* among others. But this was not pornography. It was a deliberate attempt at best — as with the homosexual and lesbian essays — to stretch and educate public taste. Such an attempt is bound to backfire from time to time. But for a man of Michael Grade's sense of honour to be saddled as Chief Pornographer was, I suspect, intolerable for him and may well have proved decisive in bringing about his rather sudden departure from Channel 4.

On the other hand he has stayed in no job for longer than nine years and perhaps that is the nature of the man. He leaves Channel 4 in fine financial shape. He has Piped the advertisers in a quite extraordinary way. Of all the channels it is the freest to go now for new talent and nourish it, which is the best part of broadcasting. He has seen off the privatising pirates, for the moment anyway, although they may be hiding behind the headland of an election, and he has also left a gaping hole as Jeremy Isaacs did before him.

The runners and riders are now being geed up in several columns across the press. So what is the

Identikit of the possible winner? Someone, necessarily, who can personify the channel and take it through the media to the audiences, the advertisers and opinion-makers as both Michael and Jeremy did. Someone who is experienced in the television business, perhaps, but there are other parallel businesses which could provide a contender: the theatre, the cinema and newspapers are each offering one obvious candidate at the moment.

Deep knowledge of Channel 4 itself could be a persuasive factor and the internal candidate is undoubtedly a strong one. Politics are now woven into the carpet of television and your new man or woman would have to be a convincing advocate in those urgent and demanding Westminster corridors and committee rooms.

A track record of variety and clout simply has to be there for the best programme-makers to pitch in and follow because if they do not — and the competition for their talent is intensifying by the month — then Channel 4 will soon lose its distinction, its remit and probably its unique funding.

A three-piece problem then for Sir Michael Bishop and his board. Luckily they have Michael Grade with them for the next few months until they decide to let the smoke out of the chimney.

## CONCERTS: A Schubert marathon; Järvi at the CBSO

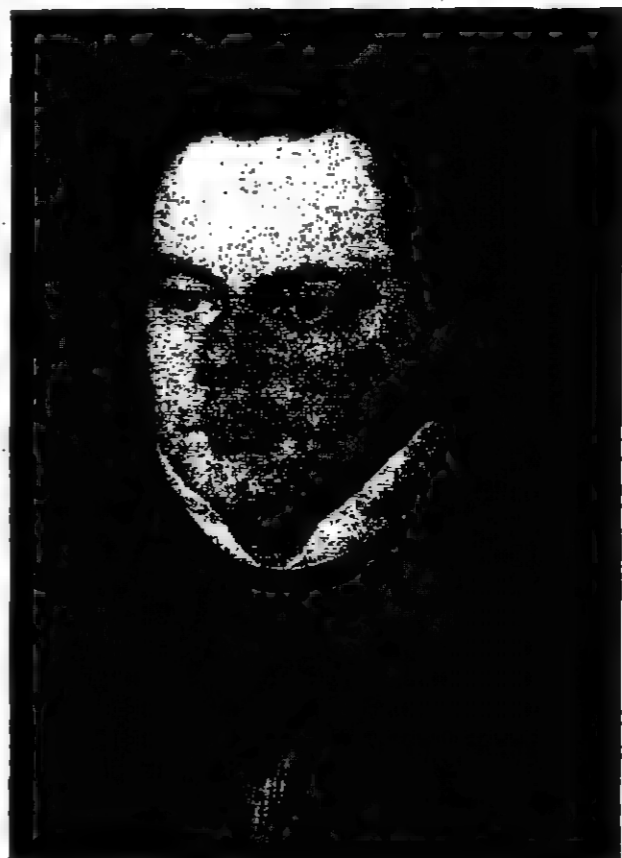
## Epic birthday party

Running a few minutes short of six hours, this must have been one of the longest concerts ever held in the Wigmore Hall. But the 200th anniversary of Franz Schubert's birth deserves something to match the "heavenly lengths" that Schumann famously described in Schubert's music, and Friday's event (broadcast live by Radio 3) was a magnificent and affectionate celebration of history's greatest tunesmith. What's more, nearly everyone in the packed hall stayed to the end. Schubert's golden thread of melody weaves an enchantment that no true music-lover would willingly break, even to catch the last Tube.

Devised by the pianist András Schiff, whose own elegant playing was a mainstay of the evening, the concert ranged widely and by no means predictably across the vast quantity of chamber music, Lieder and choral settings that flowed from Schubert before his death at 31. For me, the highlights — because they seemed to capture the all-encompassing generosity and warmth of Schubert's music — came towards the end.

The remarkable baritone Thomas Quasthoff poured his heart into six Lieder, including an urgent *Erlkönig* and a wonderfully serene *An die Musik*. Beautifully shadowed by the horn-player Radovan Vlatković, the tenor Christoph Prégardien sang the lovely *Auf dem Strom* with the honeyed tone that had sometimes eluded him in an earlier group of Lieder.

And, most poignantly of all, Angelika Kirchschlager, a young Austrian mezzo who surely has a big future, joined the BBC Singers in a tender and valedictory account of *Ständchen* under Stephen Cleobury's direction. Kirchschlager may not yet colour her phrases with sufficient subtlety; nevertheless, she also sang four Lieder with enough intensity to dispel anybody's



Schubert: a Wigmore Hall celebration for his bicentenary

disappointment that a more famous young mezzo, Cecilia Bartoli, decided not to honour Schubert with an appearance.

If Schiff and Bruno Canino had seemed cool in three of the Grand Marches for Piano Duet, they probed more deeply the superb Fantasy in F Minor — one of the last pieces that Schubert wrote, and a work that seems to burst out of its piano-duet skin and take on dark and daring symphonic proportions. The great String Quartet in G, D887, has a similarly epic scale, with its turbulent and barely resolved tussles between major and minor tonalities and its jittery tremolos. And the Takacs Quartet certainly gave it a restless interpretation, emphasising its rightmarish quality with feverish changes

in speed and a startlingly modern range of timbres.

Not everything came off, and this certainly wasn't a reading to appeal to listeners who put a premium on perfect intonation or luscious tone. But in an evening of rather suave music-making, the Takacs did at least hint at a very different side of Schubert: the haunted, lonely figure who knew poverty, despair, illness and almost continuous professional failure — and yet whose sublime song never faltered. On his 200th birthday, we saluted not only genius but courage. Schubert turned his face towards the dark with his humanity shining like a beacon.

RICHARD MORRISON

What the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra surely must have known when it offered Paavo Järvi the post of principal guest conductor was that he had great potential for development. What it certainly did not know is that a year later it would be offering the post of principal conductor to an even younger musician from a not dissimilar Scandinavian background, and with a special interest in much the same area of the repertoire.

Clearly, the Oramo/Järvi combination is not ideal for an orchestra that would like to get the most out of its conductor hierarchy in terms of variety in taste and experience. But the CBSO cannot regret having contracted a principal guest conductor who has developed so much in authority in the few years it has known him. Järvi's latest concert in Symphony Hall was a highly accomplished performance on his part, focused and precise in technique and brilliantly well calculated in structural strategy.

Colour  
of  
harmonyCBSO/Järvi  
Birmingham

Equally impressive was the quality of the CBSO's partnership with Truls Mørk, the soloist in Prokofiev's late and problematic Sinfonia Concertante for cello and orchestra, Op. 125. No mere concerto, as its title indicates, it requires not only a close relationship between conductor and soloist but also an orchestra as well prepared in details of colour and articulation and as positive in virtuosic presence as

the cellist himself. Given those things, together with a soloist who not only plays the notes impeccably but who also knows what they mean in the long term, the Sinfonia Concertante emerges as something akin to the coherent and spontaneous inspiration which, as a matter of historical fact, it isn't.

If there was nothing specially atmospheric about Järvi's account of Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune*, his interpretation of Sibelius's Third Symphony in C was an uncommonly interesting achievement. The recently fashionable view of the work as a pale pastoral is clearly not for him. His idea seems to have been to enrich it with colour and to build it into something as impressive as the Second or Fifth. It lost a little in grace and freshness in the process, but it did live up to the case which he so eagerly made for it.

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## STAND BY THE ROCK

Britain must not compromise on Gibraltar's sovereignty

Speaking in the House of Commons last week, John Major reaffirmed a British commitment to Gibraltar which should not have been in any doubt at all. The Government, he said, stood firmly by the Rock, and would never hand over sovereignty to Spain against the wishes of the Gibraltarian people.

Gibraltar was bought by Mr Major's declaration, as it was by a robust statement to the same effect by Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, put out the day before. Both assertions were made in response to a leaked proposal by Abel Matutes, Spain's Foreign Minister, suggesting a lengthy period of Anglo-Spanish "co-sovereignty" over Gibraltar, after which the colony would "revert to Spain".

In an interview with *The Times*, published today, Peter Caruana, Gibraltar's moderate Chief Minister, describes the Matutes proposals as "absurd and laughable". He is correct. Both Mr Major and Mr Rifkind were right to reject it without compromise: anything less would have rightly earned them widespread condemnation.

Britain has made a commitment to Gibraltar of a very precise kind. That commitment has not only been written into the colony's Constitution of 1969 (which Spain denounces as an illegal document), it has also been woven into the practice of all British Governments since then. That we cannot easily be unravelled, nor should attempts be made to do so. Gibraltar, furthermore, is a political issue on which a cross-party consensus has always existed. Mr Major made the Government's position clear in public last week and Labour spokesmen on foreign affairs have privately assured Mr Caruana that a Blair government would respect the wishes of Gibraltar's people no less closely.

Spain, however, has never recognised the Gibraltarian people as valid shareholders in their own future. While that country was under the dictatorship of General Franco, such a posture was not unduly surprising: notions such as "self-determination" were not part of the General's vocabulary. Yet what is surprising, even bewildering, is the abject failure of a democratic post-Franco Spain to grasp the fact that Britain can find no proposals for Gibraltar acceptable unless they take account of the freely expressed wishes of its people.

For that reason, "co-sovereignty" is a stillborn idea. Gibraltar's people simply do not want to be Spanish, even in hotly-bargained fractions. Is it so remarkable that Gibraltarians should fail to muster even an iota of enthusiasm for Spain when its Foreign Minister blithely describes them as having "no standing" in the matter of their own future? Can Gibraltarians really be expected to warm to Spain when their daily experience at the border is frequently disagreeable? And can they be expected to condone such petty harassment as the refusal by Spain even to recognise Gibraltar's international telephone code?

In spite of Spain's behaviour, Mr Caruana has declared himself to be in favour of dialogue with Madrid. He has also addressed Spain's concerns about illicit activities on the Rock with an exemplary firmness, all but stamping out the smuggling trade which flourished under Joe Bossano, his predecessor. Still, Spain has shown itself incapable of shifting its policy. Instead, Madrid promotes projects such as "co-sovereignty", which have been mooted, and rejected, in the past. Spain must take account of Gibraltar's wishes, as Britain does. If it cannot, it will not secure the Rock even by the next millennium.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CLASH

Conservatives undermine themselves by resistance to change

As our third election guide published today outlines, constitutional matters seem set to occupy an unusually prominent place in the forthcoming campaign. That has not happened because of intense pressure from the electorate. Polls suggest voters rarely see these issues as a high priority. However, the same surveys suggest considerable sympathy for a range of proposed reforms.

The electorate takes an eminently defensible position. For most people, most of the time, their employment prospects or the quality of education are obviously of greater importance than the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into national law. The claim, often made by Liberal Democrats among others, that the current British system and structures represent an affront — if not an outright threat — to democratic life, strikes a majority as either exaggerated or implausible. The next Parliament should not have an agenda saturated by such questions.

That is not to say that the constitution has no need of care and attention. Limited but important innovation is long overdue. Our historic arrangements have served us well but should not be worshipped as the embodiment of perfection. They have been severely strained by the demands of European Union membership and an increasingly assertive European Court of Justice. The Major administration has enthusiastically pursued the concept of government by contract, producing, quite properly, mountains of data on schools, hospitals, the police and transportation. How odd, then, that it should be rule out the most fundamental contracts of them all.

Reform would augment, not offend, the Conservative Party's principles. Fear of the intrusive state, and thus attraction to a Bill of

Rights and Freedom of Information Act, should come naturally to those who profess a preference for smaller government. Similarly, suspicion of centralisation, and thus backing for stronger checks and balances, should rest comfortably with Tories.

In recent times far too much control has been seized by Whitehall. More enlightened Thatcherites such as Ferdinand Mount have recognised this trend and encouraged its reversal. It seems unlikely that such thinking will be reflected in the Conservative manifesto. If so, the electorate will face a choice that can be crudely summarised: no change (Tory); some change (Labour); or all change (Liberal Democrat). In that case many might regard the option advanced by Tony Blair as the acceptable middle course.

There is much, though, in both the principle and detail of Labour's plans that demands vigorous scrutiny. The future relationship between a national and Scottish parliament requires much greater clarification. Jack Straw's plans for the English regions have failed to captivate even those otherwise inclined towards constitutional change. The depth of Tony Blair's commitment to restoring local government is uncertain. At present only London has received precise promises of new powers.

Were the Tories willing to promote thoughtful proposals of their own, they might reap rich rewards from a debate on the constitution. But instead they appear determined to stand as the defenders of official secrecy and overbearing centralism. This blinkered and rigid approach may allow Labour to proceed with a package that wants considerable improvement. A one-sided discussion would not be in the best interests of constitution or country. If it happens, the Conservatives will have only themselves to blame.

## MYSTIC MUG

Fear of losing makes for midweek lottery madness

Wednesdays, it is said, will never be the same again. Whether or not this is a welcome prospect is rather passed over. After an aggressive multimillion-pound advertising blitz, and with the allure of a £10 million guaranteed jackpot on offer, the era of the midweek lottery will arrive in all its glory this week.

There are those who hope the public will reject another chance to line Camelot's pockets. But those who think the midweek lottery will flop are destined to be disappointed. Contrary to expectations, the British have already proved themselves the most enthusiastic participants in lottery draws on the planet. This will almost certainly continue in the Wednesday slot.

The reason why so many of us lay down our stake so often is not, as worthy church figures frequently fret, a reflection of cynical greed. On the whole, we realise that the odds make the practice somewhat less than rational. Most would love to give up the lottery habit. One factor stops us. The utter terror that the Saturday we did not enter would be the one where our long-cherished six numbers came up. The humiliation of being "the man who missed millions" by staying slumped in his chair after the rugby is just too horrifying to contemplate.

This trap will ensnare us on Wednesdays. Millions of our fellow citizens, who would stare blankly if asked their bank account or national insurance numbers can rattle off rows of lottery choices as if their very lives

depended on it. The possibility, no matter how puny, that their chosen set could appear in midweek will ensure the success of Camelot's latest venture. Human psychology has made for hopeless cases.

Now that stupidity and superstition have come together there is no limit to how far the phenomenon can advance. Will it only be a matter of time before balls spin on a daily basis with a matinee on Saturday for good measure? No politician will dare to prevent it. After all, as this appears to be the one type of taxation that the electorate is not only willing, but desperate, to contribute, who can blame our elected masters for joining in the exploitation.

Conservative Central Office asks how Tony Blair will pay for his purported £30 billion in spending commitments without increasing taxes. No problem. The lottery could solve all new Labour's budgetary dilemmas. Monday for the NHS, Tuesday for education and so on. Before long Gordon Brown might cut the basic rate of income tax to ten pence and still stuff the pockets of the public sector unions.

There is, in short, little hope. A few hardy souls will resist. They might avoid newspaper pages and newspapers' windows on Thursday mornings at first. It will not last long. The moment they hear that someone has won the Wednesday jackpot by backing their Saturday numbers, they will be hooked. Most punters will believe that once a week is enough — but it could be two.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

### Bloody Sunday inquiry 'a mistake'

From Mr Andrew Hunter, MP for Basingstoke (Conservative)

Sir, This week's call from Irish Foreign Minister, Dick Spring, the SDLP leader, John Hume, and others for a second inquiry into "Bloody Sunday" may be well intentioned, but it is profoundly mistaken.

We could spend a long time poring over the pages of Anglo-Irish history, apportioning and reapportioning blame. The exercise would get us nowhere. Our time and energy are better spent building new relations than re-living past failures and tragedies.

The Downing Street declaration of 1993 wisely recognised that "the most urgent issue facing the people of Ireland, North and South, and the British and Irish Governments together, is to remove the causes of conflict, to overcome the legacy of history and to heal the divisions which have resulted". A second inquiry would undermine this worthy aspiration.

A selective, one-sided "Bloody Sunday" industry has emerged over the years. I believe that, 50 years from the memorial for those who were "murdered by British paratroopers", there is a plaque in memory of a 16-year-old boy (Charles Love) who was "accidentally killed" by the IRA. Such selectivity dishonours the memory of all who have died in the Troubles.

"Bloody Sunday" was orchestrated confrontation and the ensuing tragedy has been shamelessly exploited by evil men. The call for a second inquiry plays into their hands. The IRA would rejoice if it succeeded. The Government is right to resist.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW HUNTER (Chairman,  
Conservative Northern Ireland  
Committee),  
House of Commons,  
February 1.

### Implications of decision on funding a new Britannia

From Mr Maurice Frankel

Sir, In a report on January 28, "Rushed decision gave Queen no time for advice", you state that the Prime Minister and his colleagues "studied a ten-page report by Sir Robin Butler arguing that a publicly funded yacht was the only proper course for a national institution. Sir Robin also advised the Cabinet committee that there was no constitutional issue at stake and that therefore the Opposition did not need to be consulted."

It seems to me that ministers — the only plausible source for information on this matter — have become increasingly happy to reveal confidential Civil Service advice when it suits them. The disagreeable purpose, in the latest instance, seems to have been to transfer blame for failing to consult the Opposition: about Britannia from themselves to Sir Robin Butler.

Given such episodes, how seriously should we take claims that confidentiality of advice is an issue of unshakable principle? Regular publication of the minutes of the Chancellor's meetings with the Governor of the Bank of England demonstrated that some such disclosures can inform public debate without damaging decision-making.

Why not publish the advice to ministers of expert advisers in other fields, starting with the new Food Safety Adviser (letters, January 31)? A central purpose of such appointments is to reassure the public that genuine concerns will not be stifled by commercial or political considerations, which surely calls for maximum openness.

Yours sincerely,  
MAURICE FRANKEL,  
Director,  
The Campaign for Freedom of Information,  
Suite 102,  
16 Baldwins Gardens, EC1,  
January 31.

From Lord Ashbourne

Sir, The decision to design and build a successor to *HMV Britannia*, announced in the House of Commons on January 22 by the Defence Secretary (letters, January 24, 27, 29), is to be warmly welcomed. It is unfortunate that the issue has developed into a political hot potato, because it is a good decision for Britain and the new yacht will be a symbol of British excellence and something we can all be proud of.

As the Defence Secretary made clear, Her Majesty expects the yacht's primary role to be in support of British economic interests — presumably in boosting our exports and stimulating inward investment. Is it not therefore appropriate for her to be funded by public money? The Labour Party appears to have stated that, if elected, it would not fund the yacht out of public money, in which case suitably discreet private funding, which would be acceptable to Her Majesty, could doubtless be arranged.

We see the Royal Yacht as a national flagship and a workhorse for Britain, while also providing secure accommodation for Her Majesty, in an age of international terrorism. In no way will she be "a plaything for the royals", which is still seen by many to be her primary role.

There have been complaints that various parties were not consulted, but as recently as December 10, 1996, the Government's plans for replacing *HMV Britannia* were debated in the House of Lords, thus giving all parties an opportunity to put forward their views and to ask questions of the Government.

Yours faithfully,  
ASHBOURNE,  
(Chairman, All-party Royal Yacht  
Parliamentary Group),  
House of Lords,  
January 29.

From Mr Ken McDonald

Sir, I always enjoy reading William Rees-Mogg and his article today, "Shelling out to rule the waves", came up to his usual standards.

My share of the cost will only be three or four pounds so it is not a matter of great concern. What I fail to understand, as an agnostic on the monarchy, is why the Government dithered for 30 months before announcing its decision.

They are now saying the ship is essential, but there will be no yacht for several years. Pray, what will the royals do in the meantime?

Yours faithfully,  
KEN McDONALD,  
2 Moir's Well,  
Dollan, Clackmannanshire,  
January 27.

From Mrs Hilary Rosser

Sir, How appropriate it is, as we enter an election campaign in which it is often hard to distinguish between the policies of the principal parties, that the issue of the funding of a replacement for the Royal Yacht has succeeded in putting clear blue water between the parties.

Yours faithfully,  
HILARY ROSSER,  
18 Eastlunds Crescent,  
Dulwich, SE21,  
January 27.

From Mr Martyn Dyer

Sir, How odd that the Conservatives wish the new Royal Yacht to be nationalised whilst the Labour Party seems to want to privatise it.

Yours sincerely,  
MARTYN DYER,  
Burn House, Askrigg,  
Nr Leyburn, North Yorkshire,  
January 27.

### Mandatory sentences

From His Honour Joseph Dean

Sir, A car driver, with a blameless record, is driven at a careful speed on his own side of the road when another vehicle, stolen and driven recklessly by somebody drunk, disqualified and uninsured, careers across the road into the car, destroying it and injuring the driver.

If the car driver is found to have a milligram over the permitted level of alcohol in his blood, the court is bound by Act of Parliament to impose on him a mandatory sentence of not less than 12 months' disqualification, whatever the circumstances of the accident or the consequences to his livelihood.

Why then is it "in principle wrong" (Lord Woolf, report, January 28) or "undermining" the judiciary (Lord Carlisle of Bucklow) for an Act of Parliament to stipulate a mandatory sentence of not less than three years' imprisonment for a third offence of burglary?

Such a sentence falls well within guidelines indicated by the Court of Appeal but is only too often disregarded by the trial court.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH DEAN,  
The Hall,  
West Bourne,  
Ashford, Kent,  
January 28.

### UK steelmaking

From the Executive Director of British Steel

Sir, The reference in Melvyn Bragg's article (January 27) to "losses in skills" in steelmaking is not untypical of the throwaway comment made so often in relation to steelmaking in the UK. It is without foundation.

The steel industry in the UK underwent a major transformation during the Seventies and Eighties as it struggled to recover from loss of competitiveness, not just its own but also in much of its domestic customer base.

Through determined and innovative management, British Steel, the major component of the UK steel industry, not only survived, unlike much of that customer base, but actually turned itself into the world's third largest steel company and one of the most profitable, exporting around half of our production.

If the industry has failed since then it has been in promoting to the public the fact that the UK again has a major internationally competitive steel industry and a company in that industry of which they should be proud.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY PEDDER, Executive Director,  
British Steel plc,  
9 Albert Embankment, SE1,  
January 30.

### Highland millennium

From Dr Ian Richardson

Sir, Mrs Virginia Bottomley (letter, January 28; see also letters, February 1) obviously feels considerable satisfaction at what has been achieved by the Millennium Fund "supporting lottery projects and strengthening communities around the country". Yet I have an uneasy feeling that the fund, although awash with money, is being misdirected and failing to achieve its full potential.

The Millennium Forest Fund is underfunded and, while it is not too difficult for communities to acquire areas of amenity forest, it is totally impossi-

### Victims of trauma: the pros and cons of counselling

From Mr J. M. Bray

Sir, Ms Yvonne McEwen's attack on the "monster" of trauma counselling, saying it often creates more problems than it solves, gave me a sense of relief (report, January 29). Having had the privilege of commanding 120 professional soldiers during the initial "clear-up" after the Lockerbie air disaster in 1988, I believe that the lack of post-traumatic stress disorder among any of them was due to three factors.

First, specialists acknowledge the link between body and mind in combating stress. We were lucky, when carrying burdens across the Lockerbie countryside in late December, that we had adequate wet weather clothing and were physically fit. As a result, we did not face harrowing sights in an exhausted and almost hypothermic condition. Others did.

Secondly, we avoided being pressured into trauma. Some emergency services, for whom we held and still hold the greatest regard, collected sizeable additional payments for arduous duty, creating in my view a pre-condition for trauma. We were each given an extra 23 pence per day, we were told to allow groups of ten men to buy enough time at the laundrette, thus ensuring that their uniforms were free from detritus and smart for the next day's work. Although not uni-

versally popular, it sent a powerful, if maybe accidental, "coping" message.

Thirdly, we avoided professional carers initially. We preferred the padre and the no-nonsense, matronly women from the Salvation Army and WRVS (I think) offering us more tea and chocolate than we could eat. Afterwards we were on duty at Edinburgh Castle and so were able to keep watch on each other, taking professional advice only where appropriate. Generally, we looked after ourselves.

I do not doubt the benefit of counselling, but we should not presume that trauma must and will happen or that few have the inner resources to deal with it unless they get assistance from professional counsellors.

Yours faithfully,  
JONATHAN BRAY,  
5th Floor, Ingram House,  
13-15 John Adam Street, WC2,  
January 30.

From Dr Margaret Mitchell

Sir, That Ms Yvonne McEwen has "launched Britain's first trauma management and victim assistance initiative" at Aberystwyth University Centre will come as a surprise to my psychologist and psychiatrist colleagues throughout the UK who specialise in this area, and who have done so for several years.

### Promotion of drugs

From Mr Graham Thomson

Sir, Mr Danny Kushlick (letter, January 27; see also letter, January 20) declares that Ecstasy is much safer than alcohol: but alcohol generally becomes a danger to health with prolonged excessive intake. We are reminded from time to time that a little alcohol is good for us.

By contrast, the immediate, short-term effects of a person taking even one tablet of Ecstasy are still relatively unknown. The effects of long-term, regular use can, at the moment, only be guessed at.

However, a significant number of

### Kosher fast food

From Mr Michael Ross

Sir, Burger King's plans to open a branch that may sell kosher fast food on the site of the old Bloom's restaurant in Whitechapel, east London (report, January 27), seem to be based on a fundamental misconception.

People did not beat a path to Bloom's door because it was necessarily kosher, but because it was typically Jewish; and I suspect that most of us would rather have an unkosher salt-beef sandwich than a kosher burger

any day of the week — if that indeed is what Burger King has in mind. It would therefore seem as pointless to "koshierise" a hamburger as to give George Bush a barmitzvah. Neither will ever be Jewish.

Finally, what of the legendary indifference of Bloom's waiters? How do Burger King plan to replicate that? With "Have a nice day"? God forbid.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL ROSS,  
St Christopher's House,  
St Christopher's Place, W1,  
January 30.

used to acquire state-owned land or forests. Yet the Forestry Commission, with two million acres, is the largest landowner in the Highlands and is the one most likely to have land for sale.

Art, theatres, church bells all have their place but the sustaining and regeneration of highland and rural communities represents an ideal perfectly capable of realisation.

Yours sincerely,  
I. RICHARDSON  
(Interim secretary),  
Laggan Forestry Initiative,  
Laggan Community Office, Laggan,  
By Newtownmore, Inverness-shire,  
January 29.

### Extracting money

From Mr Nicholas Beale

Sir, We have endured for years stories of ludicrously overpaid people "earning" whatever they happened to be paid by their luckless or gormless employers; but with the report (January 21) of the disgraced dentist who "earned" £1 million in four years through submitting hugely inflated fee claims to the NHS, enough is enough.

Surely the whole point about the case is that he did not earn the money.

Yours faithfully,  
N. C. L. BEALE,  
1 Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W1,  
January 21.

### Dash it all

From Dr W. E. Griffiths

Sir, In medical terminology SOS (letters, January 29) has a meaning less urgent than in the Morse code. Advising a patient to return SOS indicates *si opus sit*, "if there be a need".

Ending a consultation in this way is favoured by our lawyers, and is known in contemporary GP jargon as "safely netting".

Yours cautiously,  
WILLIAM GRIFFITHS,  
37 Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey.

### Wide of the mark

From Mr Alec J. Whiteman

Sir, I read with some amusement Dr Robert Barnard's letter (January 25) regarding the doubtful efficiency of the Conservative Party's appeal for funds.

In February 1992, prior to the last election, my mother received a warm written invitation to join the Bexhill and Battle Young Conservatives, "if you enjoy a party". She was then in her 96th year.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEC J. WHITEMAN,  
Claremont, Ticehurst, East Sussex,  
January 30.

مركز الامن لرامبل



## OBITUARIES

## MOLLIE PANTER-DOWNES



Mollie Panter-Downes, writer, died on January 22 aged 90. She was born on August 25, 1906.

Mollie Panter-Downes created something of a sensation when she published her first novel at the age of 16. She was to write and publish four more, three of which she eventually disowned along with that precocious debut, while her other books included an evocative account of the British in India, and a lively study of the later years of the poet Swinburne. But it is as the long-serving London correspondent of the *New Yorker* that she will be best remembered. For almost half a century, from the day war was declared in 1939 until her retirement at the age of 81, she provided the American magazine's readers with a shrewd, observant and witty picture of English life.

In her regular "Letter from London" she might cover anything from a state funeral to a Covent Garden first night, a Cabinet reshuffle to a suffocating smog; the subjects of her "Profile" pieces ranged from E.M. Forster to Sir Stafford Cripps; as a "Reporter at Large" she could find herself in Belfast or Ceylon, Margate or Gibraltar, Llandudno or Rome. Her weekly wartime dispatches from Britain, republished in book form in 1972, are of enduring interest.

Mollie Patricia Panter-Downes was

the only child of Major Edward Panter-Downes of the Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed at the Battle of Mons when she was eight. Living in reduced circumstances with her mother in Sussex after her father's death, she read widely and at the age of 16 wrote *The Shoreless Sea*, her first novel; it was published in 1923.

The author herself later thought her first effort a "terrible book" and expressed relief that it was out of print. But the contemporary reception was positive and within 18 months *The Shoreless Sea* had been reprinted eight times. Reviewing this tale of "loves and sufferings and temptations", the *Times* critic admired the author's "maturity of style" and commented that "there is scarcely a moment at which the atmosphere of the story seems real; and yet it is nowhere essentially untrue". Without biographical information, "one would have assumed this book to be the product of a fairly practiced writer".

A practised writer Mollie Panter-Downes soon became. She published articles and short stories in magazines, and three more novels, of which the last claimed not even to have kept copies. In 1927 she married Clare Robinson and made her home in a 16th-century house near Haslemere in Surrey, where she remained for the rest of her life. When she came to write her London letters for the *New Yorker*, she always felt it was an advantage to

be based outside the capital. "I write from a little distance," she explained.

More prosaically, from 1939 to 1945, it was her home's proximity to the Portsmouth railway line (kept open for the Navy throughout the war) that enabled her to do some of her best work. For one thing, it meant that she was able to get to and from her London base in the Lansdowne Club, where she gathered the material for her weekly 1,500 words. Then, having written the column at home, it could "in the most extraordinary Heath Robinson sort of way, be transported by car or bicycle through the blackout to the guard on a London-bound train, where it would be met by a Western Union messenger who carried it to New York".

Panter-Downes had herself arrived at the *New Yorker* by a fairly unorthodox route. The magazine's Paris correspondent, Janet Flanner, who also covered London, happened to be in America when war broke out and so found herself unable to return to Europe. Panter-Downes had already contributed a piece to the magazine on Jewish refugees in London in 1937, and on the strength of it was offered the job, her name being "picked out with a pin" by the Editor, Harold Ross, or so she modestly liked to relate. Her initial impulse was to turn the job down, because her house was about to be filled with evacuees. Her husband persuaded her to reconsider.

Her first "Letter from London" appeared on the day war was declared. She wrote once a week until 1945. Relaxed, readable, wide-ranging and full of telling detail, her dispatches are of lasting worth precisely because they deal with the ephemeral things that most observers might overlook. As she herself later suggested: "If the pieces had a value, it's because I took note of the trivial, ordinary things that happened to ordinary people." She wrote of sheep-shearing in Hyde Park; of yellow detector paint applied to pillar boxes and intended to change colour in the event of a gas attack; of a shortage of ground almonds; of the Cotswold firm selling pheasants as "nature's sirens", able to detect approaching bombers long before the human ear.

The columns were reprinted in book form in 1972, as *London War Notes, 1939-45*. One reviewer thought the early dispatches "marred by a snobbish 'English lady' touch", but as the "phony blitz" gave way to "real bombs, V1s and V2s", they became "progressively more democratic" as the author paid weekly tribute to "the great, patient, courageous mass of British people". The *New York Times* remarked on the author's "sublimely egalitarianism".

The descriptive gifts and the talent for sharp yet sympathetic observation so effectively displayed in those wartime London letters were turned to fictional ends in the novel *One Fine Day*, which appeared in 1947. It examined the response of the English middle classes to the social and moral upheavals of the immediate postwar years. To Panter-Downes, the book was not just a cosy picture of village life, but a "hymn in praise of England still being there, a Te Deum at the wonder we won the war". The critic of the *Times Literary Supplement* feared that the author's "insistence that 'there will always be an England' rather swamps the characters who have to live there". Most of the reviews were positive, however, and *One Fine Day* was reissued by the publishers Virago in 1985 as part of their quest to rediscover neglected women writers.

Panter-Downes wrote no more novels, but continued to convey the essence of postwar England to the readers of the *New Yorker* in her *Letters from London* for nearly four more years. She also ranged further afield. Two of her magazine commissions grew into books: *Cooty Preserved* (1967), a record of British life at a hill-station in India; and *At the Pines* (1971), an account of the curious ménage on Putney Hill in which Algernon Charles Swinburne was saved from a life of dissolution by the critic Theodore Watts-Dunton.

She retired as the *New Yorker's* London correspondent in 1947, having concentrated in later years on book reviewing rather than reporting. Her time with the magazine, she said, had been "one long, enthralling round". She is survived by her husband and their two daughters.

## GODFREY BASELEY



Godfrey Baseley, creator of *The Archers*, died yesterday aged 92. He was born on October 2, 1904.

ONE summers day in 1949 the idea for *The Archers* was born. Godfrey Baseley, then head of BBC Radio farming programmes, called a meeting of Midlands farmers to see if they had any new ideas. "Why don't we put on a programme about country people and the country — a sort of *Dick Barton* without the violence?" one of them asked. Baseley was immediately attracted to the idea. A countryman himself, thickset and stocky with speedwell blue eyes and a voice "as warm and rough as a field scratching post", he set to work to create a programme which would both instruct and entertain: a gentle tale of country folk, of the world of farming, fests and flower shows, untouched by urban decay.

Engaging Godfrey Webb and Edward Mason — the writers of the all-action series, *Dick Barton* — he scripted some trial episodes of what was to become the longest running and best-loved radio series in Britain. The fictional county of Boreshire and its rural village Ambridge were all inspired by Baseley's Worcestershire home. His house, Sunnershill Farm in Hanbury, became a model for Brookfield, country seat of the Archer dynasty, and his neighbours, were they to look hard enough, would have

found themselves reflected in his bucolic characters.

*The Archers* was first broadcast in pilot episodes in the Midlands in 1950. A year later it was properly launched, and before long it had replaced *Dick Barton* in the daily 6.45 slot where it still remains. Millions tuned in to follow the story of Dan and Doris Archer and their friends and neighbours. The programme became a link between town and country, bringing the thrill of recognition to rural dwellers and the smell of the farmyard into urban homes.

At first the programme had a tiny budget. The original actors were all amateurs. They kept their day jobs. Dan Archer worked as pottery designer. Doris Archer had a shop and Simon the farmhand worked in an employment exchange. They were paid two guineas per episode.

Baseley had a formidable reputation. He ruled with a rod of iron. When in 1955 the actress, Yvonne Churchill, who played the volatile Grace Archer, began to worry him and unsettle the other members of the cast he decided to get rid of her. She was killed off in a farmyard fire. Her demise made front page news.

But for more than 20 years *The Archers* remained more or less unchanged. It kept its basis as an educational programme — each episode full of hints and information for farmers, keeping them in touch with the latest developments — while continuing

peacefully to entertain. Baseley continued to preside over the programme until 1971 when, having been told that the serial had become "tired and weary" he stormed out of the BBC "in a blaze of anger instead of the blaze of glory which he deserved. Malcolm Lynch, a city man born and bred, replaced him. And *The Archers* was injected with a new and racier vigour.

Baseley was never mollified. "I have watched the programme change for the worse over the years," he said. "The *Archers* I knew was very clean." The arrival of Vanessa Whitburn as the editor in 1991 exacerbated his discontent. Fresh from the grimmer realism of *Brookside*, she scandalised fiercely traditional audiences with episodes of racism, armed robbery, abortion and homosexuality. "Country people don't do that kind of thing," Baseley complained. He was vociferous in his criticism when in 1993 the word "bloody" appeared for the first time in 11,000 episodes.

He himself retained his rural way of life to the end. After leaving the programme he wrote four books, including *The Archers: A Slice of My Life* which was published in 1971. In old age he could still be found riding his tricycle around the Worcestershire village where he lived.

Godfrey Baseley married Betty, who predeceased him eight years ago. He is survived by their two daughters.

## NICHOLAS STACEY

Nicholas Stacey, corporate adviser, died in London on January 19 aged 76. He was born in Debrecen, Hungary, on December 5, 1920.

THE death of Nicholas Stacey came as a shock to his many friends, who almost regarded him as indestructible. His mother was 104 when she died last year (obituary, July 18), and Stacey often said that he was planning his life for the next twenty years.

He always worked hard to keep his friendships in good repair and, to this end, kept open house in London. His hospitality extended to occasional parties in New York, where he rounded up friends who might have escaped him for a year or two. He maintained an idiosyncratic directness of address and a desire to shock and even outrage, if only to enjoy the startled responses of acquaintances misled by his conventional appearance. He was generous with advice (which was sometimes gratuitous), and was accustomed to showing his circle of friends with articles and cuttings — he was an inveterate writer of letters to *The Times* — which he considered would enlarge their views and expand their understanding.

Nicholas Anthony Howard Stacey was born and brought up in Debrecen, where he attended the local Jesuit Gymnasium. In 1938, aged 17, he

came to England, leaving his parents behind. His mother did not escape from Hungary until after the 1956 uprising. He enrolled at Birmingham University in the Faculty of Commerce in 1939, combining his academic studies with driving for a Civil Defence surgical unit.

Having worked in a factory for two years, he went on after the war to spend a year at the LSE before becoming assistant secretary of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants. His subsequent career in the financial world was informed by the two years he spent in the United States, 1951-52, as a Fulbright Scholar at the Columbia University Graduate Business School and (later) by his seven years' employment by the General Electric Company as economic and marketing adviser.

It was in this company that he first learnt about commercial mergers, which knowledge he put to good use when in 1962 he became a founder member of Chesham Amalgamations & Investments. He remained with this company for 22 years, dealing only with uncontested mergers and avoiding the gladiatorial battles between giants of industry, which often enriched shareholders and professional advisors but rarely resulted in increased production.

He was justly proud of his appointment to, and his seven years' membership of, the Fulbright Commission, where

he pioneered corporate sponsorship and short-term awards for young industrialists to enable them to study technological advances in the United States. He also served on a number of government committees concerned with industry and small businesses.

He found time in his active life to support the arts. He was chairman of the trustees of the Society for the Promotion of New Music, and he helped to raise money for the Byam Shaw School of Art. He was a trustee of the Bankside Gallery and chairman of the council of the Divertimenti String Orchestra. He was also most supportive of his wife, Marianne, who was a talented flautist.

He wrote a number of technical works about mergers and marketing and in 1989 published *Living in an Alibi Society*, a treatise in which he roundly condemned the modern practice of blaming others and avoiding responsibility for one's own actions. His later years were clouded by his losses as a Name at Lloyd's, but was never heard to complain about what was for him financial disaster. He worked tirelessly to pay off all his debts and held himself entirely responsible for his own misfortunes.

In 1954 he married his first wife, Gloria Cooklin, from whom he was divorced in 1986. In 1987 he married Marianne Ehrhardt. He is survived by both.

## DR CLINTON MANSON-BAHR

Dr Clinton Manson-Bahr, consultant physician in tropical medicine, died on December 31 aged 85. He was born on May 5, 1911.

THE death of Clinton Manson-Bahr brings to an end a family tradition of tropical medicine reaching back to the foundation of the discipline. He was the grandson of Sir Patrick Manson (1844-1922), "the father of tropical medicine", and the son of Sir Philip Manson-Bahr (1881-1966), son-in-law of Sir Patrick and another authority on the subject. Clinton Manson-Bahr himself became a noted practitioner of the discipline pioneered by his forebears, as well as a valued source of information on all aspects of its history.

Philip Edmund Clinton Manson-Bahr was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; his subsequent medical studies were undertaken at the (Royal) London Medical College. On completing his studies, he joined the Colonial Medical Service, serving initially in Tanzania from 1939 to 1940.

From 1940 to 1947, as a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served as adviser to East African Command and worked as a medical specialist in



the U.S. Service as a specialist physician in Fiji from 1948 to 1953 was followed by a period as senior specialist in Kenya, 1953-62.

From 1962 until 1968, Manson-Bahr was Professor of Clinical Tropical Medicine at

Tulane University in America. He then served as a World Health Organisation specialist adviser to the Burmese Government, before becoming senior lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, a post he held

until 1975 and which brought with it honorary status at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Between 1975 and 1982 he worked as consultant physician to the Overseas Development and Commonwealth Development Corporations.

Through his collaboration with the division of insect-borne diseases in Kenya, Manson-Bahr was largely responsible for preserving the "tropical medicine" tradition there, and assisted in the development of the University of Nairobi Medical School. He made important contributions to the study of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), leishmaniasis and other zoonotic diseases, his international standing in these fields being recognised by the award of the Gaspar Vienne medal in Brazil in 1962.

Other studies involved the epidemiology of tsetse (a viral infection) distinct from smallpox in Kenya, his interest in East African caves, marine typhus, plague, leptospirosis, hydatid disease, trichinosis and other zoonoses in Kenya. He edited (jointly) the 17th, 18th and 19th editions of *Manson's Tropical Diseases*, the standard textbook on the subject, which his grandfather and father had edited before him. In his later

years, Clinton Manson-Bahr gave outstanding service to the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, of which he was successively honorary secretary, 1973-79, and vice-president, 1979-81, as well as serving for many years as a member of its editorial committee of transactions. In addition, he was the society's honorary archivist. He received the Manson Medal (the society's highest award) in 1995 and in the same year was made an honorary Fellow.

Up to his death he attended almost every council and ordinary meeting of the society, his comments and remarks invariably being pertinent and well-informed. A big man, with a loud, booming voice, he was in many respects a larger than life figure. But he was always a model of modesty. Fellows will retain memories of his splendid address of thanks to HRH the Princess Royal when she inaugurated the newly refurbished George Cavendish Low auditorium at the society's premises in Mansions House, Portland Place, on the occasion in 1994 of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir Patrick.

Clinton Manson-Bahr is survived by his wife Joan, whom he married in Kenya in 1943, a son (also a medical practitioner, though not in the tropical field) and a daughter.

## Church appointments

The Rev David Holt, Vicar, Bagshot, to be Vicar, Fleet (Guildford).  
The Rev Napoleon John, Assistant Curate, Leyton, St Mary w St Edward and St Luke, to be Priest-in-charge, St Elisabeth, Brentree (Chelmsford).  
The Rev Chris Jones, Vicar, St Matthew, Bootle, to be also Area Dean of Bootle (Liverpool).  
The Rev Glynn Jones, NSM, Glendale group of parishes (Newcastle), to be Assistant Chaplain of HM Prison, Armley (Ripon).  
The Rev Gillian King, Chaplain of Tolworth Hospital, to be Team Vicar, Hale Team Ministry w special responsibility for Badshot Lea (Guildford).  
The Rev Clinton McGhie, formerly Rector, Kingston Parish Church, Kingston (Jamaica), who has permission to officiate in the diocese of

Chelmsford: to be Priest-in-charge, All Saints, Highams Park (Chelmsford).  
The Rev Peter Mackenzie, Rector, Canterbury St Martin and St Paul (Canterbury), to be also an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.  
The Rev Conal Mahony, Vicar, Hemphall Team Ministry (Norwich), to be Rector, Hemphall Team Ministry (Norwich).  
The Rev Paul Messenger, Vicar, Southwater, to be Rector, Sullington and Thakeham w Warrington (Chichester).  
The Rev John Moore, Associate Priest (NSM), w special responsibility for Bunby w Bradmore, to be Priest-in-charge (NSM), Bunby w Bradmore (Southwell).  
The Rev Anesia Nascento, Partner in Mission, Luton (St Albans), to be Assistant Curate, Dinnington (Sheffield).

The Rev Barry Naylor, Vicar, St John's, East Dulwich (Southwark), to be Priest-in-charge, Blythburgh w Keydon, and Wangford, Uggeshall and Sothern, and Team Rector designate of the Blyth Coastal Team (St Edmundsbury and Ipswich).  
The Rev Andrew O'Brien, Vicar, Belton (Lincoln), to be Priest-in-charge, Melbourn and Meldreth (Ely).  
The Rev Stephen Oram, Priest-in-charge St Anne, Bristolton, to be Vicar, Cricklade w Luton (Bristol).  
The Rev Martin Partridge, NSM, St Mary's, Wargrave, to be Team Vicar (NSM), Schorne Team Ministry, w responsibility for Quainton (Oxford).  
The Rev Barbara Prowse, Curate, Kingsthorpe, to be

Vicar, St James, Northampton (Peterborough).  
The Rev Michael Raynor, Vicar, St Barnabas, Warrington, to be Vicar, St Andrew, Orford (Liverpool).

The Rev Mary Ridgwell, formerly Chaplain, Lee Abbey (Exeter), now Curate (NSM), Bradford Peverell, Stratton, Frampton and Sydling St Nicholas (Salisbury).  
The Rev Theresa Scott, Assistant Curate (NSM), Drayton St Peter, to be also NSM Conventor for the Berkshire Archdeaconry (Oxford).  
The Rev Hugh Searle, Vicar, Barton and Rector, Coton, to be Chairman of the Diocesan Board for Social Responsibility (Ely).

The Rev John Shorrocks, permission to officiate in the East Bridge deanery (Canterbury), now Clergy Widows Officer for Canterbury archdeaconry, same diocese.

## STORIES OF THE RAID.

Wanton Slaughter of Civilians.

The War Office issued last night a further communication on the raid of Monday night. This states that the deaths now amount to 59 and the cases of injury to 101. We are able to publish today vivid accounts of the raid from our own Correspondents in different counties. These show how unsuspecting civilians — men, women, and children — were surprised by the aircraft and wantonly killed or savagely injured. The following is the War Office communiqué:

The utterly inaccurate report in the Berlin official telegram of February 1, which purported to describe the effect of the German air raid on the night of January 31, affords further proof of the fact that the raiders were quite unable to ascertain their position or shape their course with any degree of accuracy. One church and a Congregational chapel were badly damaged and a parish room wrecked. Fourteen houses were dam-

## ON THIS DAY

February 3, 1916

Nine zeppelins crossed the English coast and dropped bombs on Midland towns and cities. Later, the number of casualties was amended to 70 killed and 113 injured.

aged, and a great number damaged less seriously by doors, window frames etc being blown out. Some damage, not very serious, was caused to railway property in two places; only two factories, neither being of military importance, and two breweries were badly damaged, and two or three other factories were damaged slightly. The total number of bombs dropped up to the present exceeds 300. Many of them fell in rural places where no damage was caused at all.

We are able to publish today reports

from our own Correspondents in different counties. Telephoning from a certain portion of Staffordshire, a correspondent says: "The first bomb was dropped near a picture theatre, which was brilliantly illuminated. Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of three men killed in Lincolnshire in the raid. The Coroner expressed his sympathy with the relatives and friends of the men who had lost their lives in this dastardly manner. To think that 50 bombs were dropped and only three lives lost was cause for congratulation. Markedly different was the account of the raid issued by the German official news agency: "England's industry, to a considerable extent, lies in ruins. Over England during the night there was a fierce and hard-fought battle, a devastating air battle fought on a front of many miles, and it was won by German airships."

Mr. Joseph Cowen of Stella Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, announces that he will present £1,000 to the crew of the first aircraft to bring down a German Zeppelin in the British Isles.

هكذا من الرصاص

NEWS

Tories set D-Day for poll decision

Tory strategists have earmarked February 22 as "D-Day" — the final date on which John Major can decide whether to go for a March election if the party faces a landslide defeat in the Wirral South by-election.

Allies of the Prime Minister who are heavily involved in the election planning have argued that he should be prepared to abandon the Wirral contest only days before it is due to take place and call an election for March 20. Page 1

Major and Blair join soccer campaign

The Football Association secured the support of John Major and Tony Blair in their battle with Germany to host the 2006 World Cup although it should have known that it was already a lost cause. Uefa, Europe's governing body, said it "had already committed itself to supporting Germany". Page 1

Starvation allegation

Churchill, Pitt the Elder and even Appius the Blind have been called in evidence to support moves to allow Oxford dons to go on participating in the university's affairs to the age of 75. Page 1

Threat to pound

Robin Cook strongly hinted that Labour would join a European single currency when it became legal tender in shops on the Continent in 2002. It was a clear signal that Labour would be prepared to abolish the pound. Page 2

Tragic celebration

A Briton who emigrated to start a new life in South Africa six months ago was murdered as he prepared to celebrate the news that he was to become a father. Page 3

Space balloon

Two Britons are planning a televised voyage into space in the biggest hot-air balloon to be built. Page 5

Housing millions

The Japanese-led consortium that bought the Armed Forces' married quarters housing last year is already grossing millions of pounds from the deal. Page 7

Princess on TV

BBC Television is devoting a half-hour programme to the recent visit to Angola by Diana, Princess of Wales, when she campaigned against landmines. Page 8

Cats' victim sues for \$12 million

A Broadway theatregoer is suing Lord Lloyd Webber for \$12 million after she was selected by a Cats actor for some audience participation. Evelyn Amato, 31, filed a lawsuit claiming that she was attacked by David Hibbard, who was playing Rum Tum Tugger, who, every night, selects an audience member and mimes romantic interest in her. Page 3



PC Phil Griffiths with a parakeet at Barry police station, South Wales, during an open day to seek the owners of 52 stolen cage birds

BUSINESS

Jobe paradox

A European Commission report forecasts that Britain will be the only EU state to meet the target of halving unemployment by the year 2000. But it suggests that labour market reforms should be reversed. Page 48

Mutual mania

Abbey National, re-buffed suitor of Scottish Amicable, says it is prepared to raise its offer to its policyholders to forestall a rush of rivals lining up for an auction. Page 48

Disconnection

Cable & Wireless has been quietly buzzing about them for months. Now the Eels play London. Page 18

French favourites

Jeanne Moreau is a veteran of more than a hundred films. Now she is about to add another, The Proprietor, to her enormous credit list. Page 19

ARTS

TV farewell

Like Jeremy Isaacs before him, Michael Grade will leave a gaping hole behind him at Channel 4. Melvyn Bragg on the achievements of the Channel 4 boss. Page 18

Happy birthday

Nearly everyone in a packed Wigmore Hall stayed to the end of a six-hour musical marathon to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert. Page 18

Pop gossip

The grapevine has been quietly buzzing about them for months. Now the Eels play London. Page 18

French favourites

Jeanne Moreau is a veteran of more than a hundred films. Now she is about to add another, The Proprietor, to her enormous credit list. Page 19

ROYAL LIST

In the privileged world of royal godchildren, Diana, Princess of Wales, is the trophy godmother. Who are these children? How are they chosen? Page 16

Changing role

Godparents have been a central part of the British family and social life for nearly 1,400 years and, surprisingly in a secular age, they remain an important part of many lives. Page 17

MIND AND MATTER

Solar storms: Solar activity is heading for a climax — to devastating effect. Page 15

Nigel Hawkes

Honeybees have eyes that operate well by day but less efficiently at night. Yet many species fly by night. How do they do it? Page 15

YOMORROW

IN THE TIMES

SPICE ISLANDS  
Passport to Indonesia:  
a 16-page report on travel  
in one of the world's  
least known countries

ARTS

The National Gallery  
shows off the charms  
of the young  
Gainsborough

TELEVISION

Preview: Six pairs of identical twins talk about their lives. Cutting Edge (Channel 4, 9pm). Review: Matthew Bond finds Nostromo half a disaster. Page 47

STAND BY THE ROCK

Spain must take account of Gibraltar's wishes, as Britain does. If it cannot, it will not secure the Rock even by the next millennium. Page 21

CONSTITUTIONAL CLASH

The electorate will face a choice that can be crudely summarised: no change (Tory); some change (Labour); or all change (Liberal Democrat). Page 21

MYSTIC MUG

Will it only be a matter of time before balls spin on a daily basis with a matinee on Saturday for good measure. Page 21

WILLIAM REES-MOGG

The overseas Chinese may be better at being British than the British. Both Hong Kong and Singapore are Anglo-Chinese cities; the people are largely Chinese, but the culture has been conditioned historically by the British connection. Page 20

PETER RIDDELL

Despite occasional bursts of frustration, Mr Ashdown is remarkably resilient and believes there is an opportunity to be distinctive from Labour in view of what he sees as Gordon Brown's implausible caution on tax and public spending. Page 20

CRICKET

David Lloyd, the England coach, chose to attack the scheduling of the fixture rather than his team's performance after the defeat by New Zealand A. Page 27

CRICKET

Tennie Greg Rusedski, the British No 2, lost to Goran Ivanisevic in the final of the Croatian indoor championship in Zagreb when he controversially foot faulted in the final set tie-break. Page 26

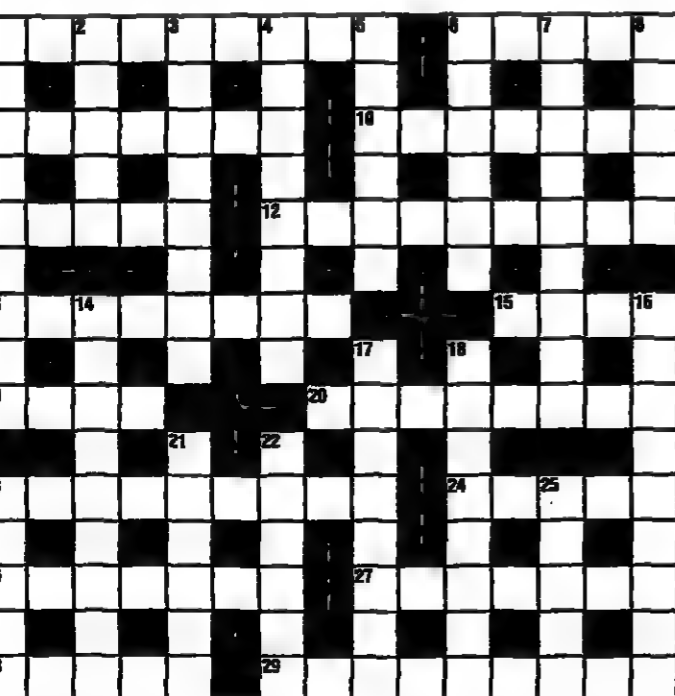
CRICKET

Bloody Sunday Inquiry: new Royal Yacht; trauma counselling; mandatory sentences; promotion of drugs; UK steelmaking; kosher fast food. Page 21

CRICKET

The Spanish Foreign Minister could not have chosen a worse moment to present his generous "co-sovereignty" formula on the future of Gibraltar. It would have been far better for Spain to have waited till the British elections were over before making this offer. Page 21

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 20,393



- ACROSS
- Redesigned flats suit musicians (9).
  - Bankruptcy — little credit remains (5).
  - Fall in support for golfing novice (7).
  - A superior assistant (7).
  - One Parisian the German is subordinate to (5).
  - Once rise's collapsed, this results? (9).
  - At home alone with good book that's really saucy! (8).
  - Only fair (4).
  - One has to reverse a little bit (4).
  - Infantry display put on for Wellington, perhaps (8).
  - Person drawing beer a little light in content (9).
  - Famous bowler out for a duck when excited? (5).
  - See star forming part of a mosaic (7).
- DOWN
- Form of pasta — cooks cut it fine (9).
  - Trophy given? There's room for improvement in hospital (5).
  - A number of exercises one left out? Climbers depend on them (8).
  - Fleeing a woman over a piece of jewelry (8).
  - Poles at church showing pluck (6).
  - Food said to raise a smile (6).
  - Give credit for quality (9).
  - Rook and duck caught by another bird — or another (5).
  - It's dire as can be, made fun of (9).
  - He worries people in high places (9).
  - Food served in can (8).
  - Thoughtful bosses accepting financial liability (8).
  - Environmentally concerned English writer (6).
  - Despot's extremely testy hanger-on (6).
  - Ancient city, a favourite with the artist (5).
  - Listening to a prophet can be such a boring thing (5).

AA INFORMATION

Latest Road and Weather conditions  
UK Weather - All regions 0336 444 910  
UK Roads - All regions 0336 401 410  
Junctions 0336 401 740  
Roadworks 0336 401 740  
National Motorways 0336 401 740  
Coastal Cruising 0336 401 740  
Channel crossing 0336 401 740  
Hearings to Highway 0336 401 740  
A to Z of the UK 0336 401 740  
Weather by Post 0336 401 740  
World City Weather 0336 401 740  
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Car reports by fax 0336 401 740  
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AA information 0336 401 740

FORECAST

General: England and Wales will have a chilly start with overnight mist and fog that will clear during the morning. Most places will have a dry day with the best of the sunshine appearing in the South East. Northern parts will turn cloudy with mainly light rain later.

London, SE England, E Anglia, E Midlands, E England, Central N: overnight mist or fog clearing, dry with sunny spells. Wind light and variable becoming moderate, southwesterly. Chilly, max 6C (43F).

Central S England, W Midlands, Channel Isles, SW England, S Wales: overnight mist or fog clearing, then dry but rather cloudy at times. Wind southwesterly, moderate. Chilly, max 6C (43F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England: overnight mist or fog clearing, dry at first, cloudier with rain later. Wind southwesterly, moderate increasing fresh to strong. Max 6C (43F).

Borders, Edinburgh & Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: dry at first, mainly light rain later. Wind southwesterly, fresh to strong. Max 6C (43F).

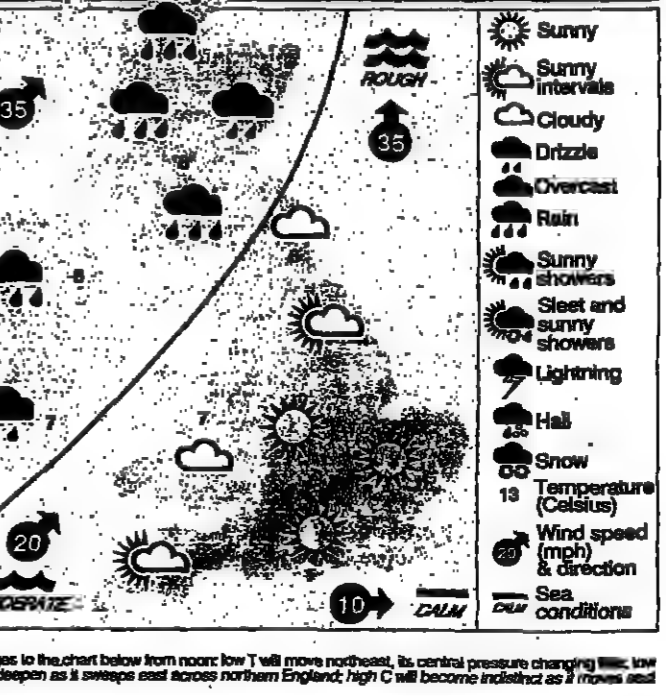
SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, NE Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: cloudy, rain, heavy at times with snow on the hills. Wind south to southwesterly, strong to gale, locally severe gales at times. Mild, max 8C (46F).

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: drizzle or showers in the North and West. Dry with sunshine elsewhere.

AROUND BRITAIN YESTERDAY

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	12	SW	Partly	No
Edinburgh	10	SW	Partly	No
Glasgow	10	SW	Partly	No
Belfast	10	SW	Partly	No
Cardiff	10	SW	Partly	No
Birmingham	10	SW	Partly	No
Manchester	10	SW	Partly	No
Leeds	10	SW	Partly	No
Sheffield	10	SW	Partly	No
Nottingham	10	SW	Partly	No
Coventry	10	SW	Partly	No
Warwick	10	SW	Partly	No
Gloucester	10	SW	Partly	No
Bristol	10	SW	Partly	No
Exeter	10	SW	Partly	No
Plymouth	10	SW	Partly	No
London	10	SW	Partly	No

CHANGES TO THE CHART BELOW FROM NORTH TO SOUTH



Changes to the chart below from north to south: In central pressure changing little, low U will deepen as it sweeps and across northern England; high C will become isolated as it moves and

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TODAY IN THE TIMES SPECIAL SEASON OF SPORT

### TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN

England tear  
Scotland apart  
PAGE 29



Ireland stun Wales  
PAGE 28

### MANAGING WELL?

David Miller on the  
state of the  
national game  
PAGE 33

### FINDING HER FEET

Sally Gunnell  
back on track  
PAGE 35

### FOOL'S GOLD

Cheltenham  
favourite fails  
to shine  
Report and  
racing cards  
PAGE 38

# TIMES SPORT

MONDAY FEBRUARY 3 1997

THREE GOALS IN FINAL 13 MINUTES RESCUE NEWCASTLE

## Shearer provides perfect finish

By DAVID MADDOCK

HOW appropriate that this match was sponsored by the outrageous *Vix* magazine, because it was played to a script straight from the pages of their cartoon character, *Billy the Fish*. An Alan Shearer hat-trick in the final 13 minutes was comic-book stuff, winning a game for Newcastle United that they had seemingly thrown away.

Continuing the theme of recent Sunday afternoons, television viewers were treated to a contest of rare drama, a nerve-shredding excitement that only English football can provide. And, of course, it had to be that clean-cut *Boys' Own* hero, Shearer, who provided it.

Even by his standards, it was something special. Newcastle, so dominant and confident in the first half, had contrived, in that insubstantial fashion of theirs, to allow spirited Leicester City back into the game to such an extent that the visitors had taken

It had all begun so promisingly—and calmly. Newcastle dominated the first half, took the lead and then, typically, failed to press home their advantage. The goal came after barely three minutes. Gillespie crossed from the right, Asprilla had a header blocked and Robbie Elliott dispatched the loose ball.

Ferdinand and Shearer spurned chances to extend the lead before what appeared a significant final five minutes of the first half, in which Newcastle were thwarted a further four times and Leicester suddenly began to believe they could take something from the game after all.

The equaliser came on 56 minutes. Lennon fed Parker, who swung the ball into the penalty area. With the home defence standing too deep, Matt Elliott, recently signed from Oxford United, headed powerfully into the net. Four minutes later, a long throw from the right again found Elliott and, even though his shot was blocked, Heskey was aware enough to allow Claridge a shooting opportunity from ten yards that he did not waste.

Heskey, 19, with the build to justify his nickname of "Bruno" and the pace of a bulky, Linford Christie, has rich promise. Illustrated when he left the Newcastle defence gasping with a break on 68 minutes, which he finished with a brute of a drive into the far corner.

Nevertheless, while Heskey has potential, Shearer is the finished article. One bookmaker had offered odds of 500-1 against the England forward scoring against every Premiership club this season and, with time ticking away, it appeared that his quest would finally be halted with only six clubs remaining. Then, after a Taylor foul on the substitute, Ginola, and with 13 minutes left, he picked up the ball, eyes gleaming, on the edge of the penalty area and struck a trademark free kick with genuine venom.

It was a good goal, but the equaliser was better, a turn and lash on the edge of the penalty box that was radar-guided through the legs of a defender and into the corner of the net. Thus, with seven minutes remaining, Newcastle were level; two minutes into stoppage time, the winner arrived. Lee crossed and there was Shearer to bundle the ball over the line from close range.

"Somebody will try to tell me it was a great game. I just know it," O'Neill growled afterwards. On a technical level, maybe not, but great it certainly was.

NEWCASTLE UNITED (3-4-3): S. Heskey — S. Wallace, D. Rieadick, P. Asprilla — K. Gillespie (capt), D. Ginola, G. Wether, D. Barry, R. Lee, R. Elliott — P. Asprilla (sub), L. Christie, A. Shearer.  
LEICESTER CITY (3-2-2): K. Taylor — S. Grayson, S. Prior, M. Elliott, J. Watts — S. Taylor (capt), J. Lawrence, S. G. Taylor, N. Lennon — S. Claridge, E. Heskey.  
Referee: M. Reed.

what seemed to be an unassailable lead.

Not so. Enter Shearer stage left with an expansive illustration of his myriad talents. It is without exaggeration to suggest that only he, of all the players currently operating in the FA Carling Premiership, could have pulled it off, because he has the rare ability to score goals from nothing.

"It has all been said about Alan before and, with my education, I couldn't add to it," Kenny Dalglish, the Newcastle manager, said afterwards. "I do think, though, I now have a better understanding of why Kevin Keegan was a bit grey and why Terry McDermott has gone white. If you take the last few minutes of this game and our last one, that's seven goals in 29 minutes — I just wish it was in the first 29 minutes."

But that wouldn't be Newcastle, would it. In the space of 90 minutes, they somehow won the game, lost it and won it all over again on a rollercoaster ride that drained the emotions of even the blase St James' Park support.



Shearer starts the celebrations after scoring Newcastle's dramatic winner at St James' Park yesterday. Photograph: Mark Thompson/Allsport

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Centrum

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## Television ponders end of an era in rugby

From a television point of view, the weekend posed only one serious question. Was this, or was this not, Bill McLaren's last Calcutta Cup? The answer is... well, how long have you got?

If the question is refined to was this McLaren's last Calcutta Cup live at Twickenham for the BBC? — the answer is yes. The one certainty amid the confusion that surrounds television coverage of the 1998 five nations championship is BSKyB's multimillion pound contract that secures live coverage for England's matches played at Twickenham. So, unless McLaren follows the pragmatic precedent set by Murray Walker, who has followed grand prix motor racing to ITV, that was indeed his last live commentary of Scotland playing at headquarters.

However, nothing in rugby union is that simple. Early on in the negotiating process, BSKyB bowed to pressure insisting that the championship should remain available to those without satellite dishes. Therefore, the search is on for a terrestrial broadcaster willing to stump up enough money to buy secondary rights for delayed coverage of the matches at Twickenham.

The obvious candidate is the BBC, which, in the past couple of years, has provided outstanding coverage of the five nations' tournament and did its long-standing reputation as "the home of rugby" no harm at all by riding to the last-minute rescue of this season's Heineken Cup. With ITV apparently weary of rugby (which is why the European Cup needed rescuing) and Channel 4 uninterested, the



MATTHEW BOND  
TV ACTION REPLAY

corporation should have the field to itself. But it does not.

On Saturday, the most prominent hoardings at Twickenham read "Give Me 5". Was this straightforward advertising or an indication of more serious sporting intent by Channel 5, which finally goes on air next month? Well, let me just repeat the well known fact that David Elstein, the head of Channel 5, was until recently director of programming at BSKyB and that his second sporting coup in his new job — after paying £1

million for the rights to England's World Cup qualifier in Poland in May — was signing up for the rugby union international between Argentina and England in Buenos Aires. Clearly, the BBC will not have it all its own way.

Yet there is far more at stake than the rights to delayed pictures from Twickenham. The Welsh, Scottish and Irish unions all turned down BSKyB's approach, leaving the rights for live coverage of games at Murrayfield, Cardiff Arms Park and Lansdowne

Road up for grabs. If the BBC could pick up those contracts together with the subsidiary rights from Twickenham, then Bill McLaren could keep on commenting on Calcutta Cup matches for as long as he is willing, fit and able.

Which, on the evidence of Saturday's game, could be for a few years yet. True, in the heat of battle, he invented someone called "Will Underwood", who had apparently captained England some 50 times, while Derek Stark is probably none to pleased about having his acceleration compared to that of a Rolls-Royce — but otherwise McLaren had a good and splendidly impartial game.

Neither he nor Bill Beaumont, who, having lost a Question of Sport, has somehow hung on to his summariser's chair, distinguished

themselves in the wake of the controversial penalty try, but given that their sound link chose that minute, to give up and that yesterday's newspapers offered unimpeachable explanations of Paddy O'Brien's decision, I don't think we can be too hard on them for that.

Full marks to the director for digging out the replay at half-time, which showed that the touch judge was right to disallow Rob Wainwright's disputed try. Less fulsome praise for missing far too much live action while showing replays and for a poor job of keeping the score from Cardiff Arms Park secret. The BBC sound men may have muffled Twickenham's public address system, but nothing could disguise the subsequent roar of the crowd. Exiled Welshman everywhere knew exactly what that meant.

## South Africa retain unblemished record

JACQUES KALLIS scored a career-best 79 as South Africa beat India by six wickets in Port Elizabeth to remain unbeaten in the three-nation limited-overs cricket series. Allan Donald took three wickets to help to limit India to 179 for nine off 50 overs, with Kallis claiming two victims before guiding his side to 180 for four in reply with almost five overs to spare.

The victory gives South Africa a 5-0 record in the tournament, which also includes Zimbabwe, while India have two defeats and a draw. South Africa and India face each other once more, with India and Zimbabwe then playing twice to determine who meets the hosts in the final.

India never recovered from losing three wickets for only 11 runs, although Rahul Dravid and Mohammad Azharuddin managed to take the score to respectable heights with a 105-run partnership for the fourth wicket. Both reached half-centuries, the only bright spots in an otherwise drab batting performance.

## Riegler races home

SKIING: Claudia Riegler, of New Zealand, denied Pernilla Wiberg the World Cup slalom title yesterday with a comfortable win in Laax, Switzerland. Leading after the first run, Riegler raced down the Barguns course to chalk up her third victory of the season with a combined time of 1min 20.75sec.

Wiberg, of Sweden, leader of the slalom standings and the overall World Cup, shared third place with Martina Accola, of Switzerland, both 0.01sec behind the day's surprise package, Lara Magoni, of Italy. Eighth after the first run, Magoni posted the fastest second run to take second place with an aggregate time of 1:20.82. Katja Seizinger, of Germany, the defending world champion, did not compete because she was still suffering from a head injury suffered in a spectacular fall in the downhill on Saturday.

## Defeat stings Bees

ICE HOCKEY: Bracknell Bees went to Sheffield on Saturday full of optimism, with a record of four wins in their previous five games, only to find that the Steelers, in of sorts of late, had regained their form and they were beaten 3-0. Sheffield are now two points behind Cardiff Devils in the Superleague after Cardiff had a convincing 4-0 win over Ayr Scottish Eagles.

## New role for Lowe

RUGBY LEAGUE: Graham Lowe, right, the former New Zealand, Manly-Warringah and Wigan coach, has agreed to be consultant to the South African Rugby League after the Rhinos' encouraging showing at the Super League's World Nines in Townsville, Australia. Great Britain lost 10-0 to Western Samoa in the semi-finals yesterday. Britain won their five group games, including a victory over New Zealand, who beat Samoa 16-0 in the final.



## Hayles sets new mark

CYCLING: Rob Hayles (Team Ambrosia), the national ten miles champion, broke the 40 kilometre event record by 1min 43sec in time trials near Havant, Hampshire, yesterday, finishing in 57min 11sec. In Kettering, Harry Walker (GS Metro), the silver medal-winner last year in the 50 miles championship, broke both event and course record in the 26.4-mile trial by 64sec, with a time of 1hr 03min 20sec.

## Imperial triumph

ROWING: Bill Mason, the coach to the Great Britain women's Olympic eight last summer, was back in his accustomed role with Imperial College at the Peterborough Head on Saturday and could be seen giving competitors pre-race advice. It worked, for Imperial students, many combining with Queen's Tower alumni, won ten divisions despite the first eight having been left at home to train.

## Double goes west

LACROSSE: West Territory completed a double triumph when they won the junior territorial title at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, on Saturday, to add to their victory in the reserves' tournament. Coached by Sarah Buik, the England player, West beat East 3-1, Midlands 4-2, North 5-1, South 3-0 and Wales 6-1. They now have their sights fixed on the triple crown — the senior territorials start next Saturday.

## GOLF

## Ballesteros's Ryder Cup worries eased by Martin

By JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

SEVERIANO Ballesteros, Spain's first Ryder Cup captain, has been worrying that his Europe side against the United States in September might not contain a Spaniard.

That worry receded yesterday when Miguel Angel Martin won the Heineken Classic in Perth and, as a result, leaped to second place in the Ryder Cup table. Martin, 34, won £107,546 and now has 251,575 Ryder Cup points. To be sure of being in Ballesteros's team he needs another 100,000 points.

There was another good side to Martin's win at The Vines and this was the moral fibre that he demonstrated on the 72nd hole. It has been known for some time that he has talent but there had been doubts as to whether he had the heart to go with it. The way that he exploded from a greenside bunker to six feet and then holed the putt for a birdie four to win by one stroke from Fred Couples suggests that he has.

So ended the Heineken Classic, a tournament that has been dogged by controversy. First, there was Michael Campbell's admission that last year he had deliberately



Martin victory

Leading scores, page 36

TENNIS: IVANISEVIC SECURES HOME TRIUMPH AFTER CONTROVERSIAL INTERVENTION BY OFFICIAL

## Hapless Rusedski judged to have put a foot wrong

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

A FOOT-FAULT on match point cost Greg Rusedski the chance of victory against Goran Ivanisevic in the final of the Croatian indoor championship in Zagreb yesterday.

Serving at 7-6 down in the final set tie-break, Rusedski, the British No 2, was called for a foot-fault on his first service, then put his second service low into the net for a double fault that handed victory to Ivanisevic, a Croat, in front of a partisan home crowd.

Rusedski stood in angry protest for several seconds before walking to the net to congratulate his opponent, then protested again to the umpire, before leaving the court. Until then, Rusedski had put up a fine fight in the two-hour match.

Ivanisevic had won the first set on a tie-break too, before Rusedski took the second 6-4.

setting up a tense finish in the final set.

Rusedski could count himself doubly unfortunate in the decisive tie-break for, having fought back from 0-4 down, he was serving at 5-5 when he broke a string going for a big service and had to change his racket. His second service was in, but a forehand passing shot took Ivanisevic to match point.

The Croat, ranked No 2 in the world, threw away his first chance with a double fault but made it 7-6 with a service winner. Then came the line judge's intervention.

Rusedski had gained the only service break in the entire match between two powerful

servers when he broke Ivanisevic in the seventh game of the second set.

The remaining 33 games were generally won comfortably by the server. Ivanisevic had four break points, none of which he could win, and Rusedski succeeded with his only chance.

Acres were plentiful with Ivanisevic serving 22 and Rusedski 19, but Rusedski also showed superb composure for the highly-partisan crowd gave him no support at all. Ivanisevic's winners were greeted with near hysteria, while Rusedski's were met with silence.

After the match, Rusedski claimed that the line judge involved — who is also Croatian — had been banned by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) from officiating on the tour again. The same judge had also called a foot-fault against Rusedski when he had break point.

Rusedski said: "The ATP is banning that linesman specifically from ever doing a tournament again. He is from Croatia himself. It is not fair unfortunately, but that's the way it goes sometimes."

"I don't foot-fault. I haven't been called for one foot-fault the whole week. It just doesn't make any sense," he added. "The only times I was foot-faulted was on a break-point and on match-point and I think the attitude of that particular line judge was unprofessional."

"It was a very unfortunate ending to a very pleasing week in which I beat two top players in Thomas Enqvist and Jan Siemerink."

"Next time I must not allow Goran to get to a final tie-break, but despite losing the match I'm very pleased with myself."



Rusedski takes the game to Ivanisevic, the home favourite, in Zagreb yesterday

## Graf knee injury gifts Hingis another title

STEFFI GRAF pulled out of the final of the Toray Pan Pacific Open in Tokyo yesterday with a knee injury, forfeiting the title to Martina Hingis, of Switzerland.

Graf, the world No 1, from Germany, had aggravated an injury to her left knee during her semi-final victory over Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, of Holland, on Saturday.

It was Hingis's third straight title and fifth in total this season, including the Australian Open last month.

"This morning, I saw the doctor and I've done everything I could," Graf said. "I tried to go out on to the practice court, but I knew that I had no chance to play. I could not play at all."

Graf said that she had injured a tendon in the knee for the first time during practice for the Eastbourne tournament shortly before Wimbledon last year.

She also withdrew from a semi-final match at Leipzig in September and from a final in Philadelphia in October because of the same injury.

Her latest withdrawal meant that Graf, 27, the winner of the Tokyo tournament in 1986, 1990 and 1994, will have to wait a little longer to become the second woman tennis player to reach the \$20 million (£12.5 million) mark in career prize-money.

She had to be satisfied with the \$67,500 runner-up prize, while Hingis, 16, collected \$150,000.

SNOOKER: OLD FAVOURITE SUFFERS ANOTHER DEFEAT AS HENDRY MOVES CLOSER TO NEW MILESTONE

## Parrott prevails as White's game goes to pot

By PHIL YATES

JIMMY WHITE'S depressing sequence of defeats continued yesterday when he was beaten 5-5 by John Parrott for a place in the quarter-finals of the Benson & Hedges Masters at Wembley Conference Centre.

White, a perennial favourite at the game's premier invitation event, led 3-0, 4-3 and 5-4, but found it impossible to complete his first victory of a thoroughly miserable season. The Londoner, who has fallen to No 41 in the provisional world rankings, has lost 12 consecutive matches.

Parrott, mentally "bushed" by a sapping run to the semi-finals of the Regal Welsh Open last week, was plagued by mistakes induced by a lack of concentration. A prime example was the missed pink at 25-0 in the ninth frame that allowed White in for an 81 clearance.

It was White's only contribution of note, though, and a recurring inability to convert scoring chances into frames led directly to another demoralising defeat.

The opening match of the tournament produced a surprise result as Brian Morgan,

who was awarded a wild-card invitation after winning the sponsor's satellite event three months ago, defeated Tony Drago, of Malta, 5-2.

Stephen Hendry, who begins his challenge for a seventh Masters title in nine attempts against Morgan in the last 16 on Tuesday, increased his advantage at the head of the provisional rankings to more than 6,000 points by winning the Welsh Open title on Saturday.

Hendry's 62nd trophy was lifted following a comprehensive 9-2 victory over Mark King in an anticlimactic final

that was as one-sided as the score suggests.

An air of inevitability hung over the contest from the moment that Hendry smoothly put together runs of 140 and 101 to seize the opening two frames. That former effort, a total clearance, earned the Scot £5,000 for the highest televised break. That, in addition to the first prize of £37,500, took his total competitive earnings for the season, in which he has also prevailed at the United Kingdom championship and Liverpool Victoria Charity Challenge, to more than £200,000.

King won the third frame and should have taken the fifth to trail only 3-2. He missed a reasonably straightforward red when leading 50-32, however. Hendry cleared to pink for 4-1 and, after compiling a 106 break in the next frame, moved 6-1 ahead.

The world champion met little resistance in the concluding session. Hendry, now successful in 27 ranking events, needs to capture eight more titles to equal Steve Davis's unprecedented haul of 70. On this evidence, it is surely only a matter of time.

SWIMMING: BRITON LOSES EUROPEAN 100 METRES BUTTERFLY RECORD IN UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES

## Unknown Ushkov spoils Hickman's birthday party

FROM CRAIG LORD  
IN GELSENKIRCHEN

IF RUSSIA'S rocket fails to fire, watch out for her loose cannon. For when James Hickman, of Great Britain, was taught a coming-of-age lesson on his 21st birthday at the sixth round of the World Cup here yesterday, the man who broke his four-day-old European 100 metres butterfly record hailed, as expected, from Volgograd. However, it was the wrong man.

Denis Pankratov, the double Olympic and world champion, had set a world record over 200 metres on Saturday in 1min 52.64sec. Hickman

finished second in 1min 55.00sec, a British record, and their clash in the 100 metres was eagerly awaited.

It was not to be, however. Pankratov false-started in the heats of the 100 metres yesterday morning and the one-start World Cup rule kept him out of the final.

In that final, neither Hickman nor anyone else, bar perhaps the Russians, had rated as a contender 19-year-old Konstantin Ushkov, the second Russian challenger. Aping his better known training partner, Ushkov swam the first length underwater, taking an obligatory stroke into the wall at his first turn. The early lead

he gained was decisive and though Hickman fought back, he could not match the Russian's 52.26sec, against the 52.34sec that the Briton had clocked in Glasgow on Wednesday, and his 52.49sec for second place yesterday.

Pankratov said Ushkov's time was a surprise, and that he hoped to break the world 100 metres record in Paris next Sunday, when the World Cup concludes.

On Saturday, Marcel Wouda, of the Netherlands, set a world record of 4mins 05.59sec in the 400 metres medley. The third world record came in the 50 metres breaststroke where

Xue Han, a 15-year-old Chinese, lowered her own mark by 0.18sec to 30.77sec. There were also European records from Russia's Nina Zhivanevskaya (58.99sec in the heats of the 100 metres backstroke), and from Germany's Jorg Hoffmann (4mins 40.78 in the 400 metres freestyle) and Sandra Volker (26.97sec in the 50 metres butterfly).

Volker's temporary training partner in Hamburg is Britain's Mark Foster, winner yesterday of the 50 metres freestyle for the fourth consecutive year. Britain's other success came from Susan Rolph, of Newcastle, who won the 100 metres medley.

Football

England's departure  
lot to be

Goode carries

# Football and politics combine to deal body blow

Rob Hughes believes that English opposition to Germany's 2006 World Cup bid is ill-judged

JUST when English football has regained some esteem and influence abroad, the Football Association and the main political parties have colluded to shoot themselves in the foot. The outrage from Lancaster Gate, and from the Government and Labour opposition this week-end concerning the FA's bid to stage the World Cup in 2006, could make them all a laughing stock.

The unholy alliance of football and politics first amused and now has annoyed so many of the European and world executives on both Uefa and Fifa, that, if any chance of England usurping Germany as the preferred candidate for 2006 existed, it is sunk now.

The FA have forgotten the Uefa policy that one official candidate should be put forward for each continent. Gerhard Aligned, the Uefa general secretary, said yesterday: "It seems unfortunate that a

former vice-president of Uefa should have forgotten that he was present at meetings in 1993, 1994 and 1995, all of which endorsed the German candidature for 2006."

Aligned, not wishing to name Sir Bert Millichip, who retired as FA chairman last summer, agreed that Sir Bert, and others, had been present when Europeans had agreed in unison that the Korea-Japan rivalry for 2002, with its obscene costs in both financial and political terms, should never be repeated, particularly not on the mother continent of the world game.

"I was astonished first to learn that England intended to rival Germany's candidature when I saw invitations from John Major, the Prime Minister, to Uefa executive committee members to attend Downing Street on February 12. That was why, when the executive committee met in Lisbon last week,

they instructed me to write to the FA, reminding them of Uefa's commitment to support Germany."

How could England have become so uninformed, so confused, as to use the weapon of publicity to counteract this private letter? The answer is that England's presence on the councils of influence in world football equates to a hole in space.

They have no leading official on any influential Fifa or Uefa committee, whereas Germany has Egidius Braun, vice-president and treasurer of Uefa, chairman of the organising committee for Euro 96, and two colleagues on virtually every important Fifa committee.

Moreover, Bert Vogts sits with the Fifa technical committee and

Franz Beckenbauer lends his ideas to Task Force 2000, Fifa's think-tank for the game's future. Yesterday, Pele, no less, gave public support to Beckenbauer as a likely successor to the Fifa president, Joao Havelange.

The Germans are everywhere, the English nowhere. Yet the FA, under its chief executive Graham Kelly, has convinced the Prime Minister and Tony Blair, the Labour leader, that there has been what Blair called "a cosy stitch-up" between Germany and Uefa.

Jack Cunningham, the Shadow National Heritage Secretary, also believing what he was told by the FA, spoke at the weekend of "an attempt to hijack European support for Germany". As if to prove that all

our politicians are in cloud-cuckoo land, the Prime Minister pronounced that England, uniquely, has the tradition and the facilities to grace this particular World Cup.

It was not a German but a Norwegian and a Turkish member of the Uefa executive who suggested last week that England be reined in from opposing the German bid. Those delegates are aware that Germany has a record of continual service to football on the Continent; that, over the last 20 years, Germany has prepared stadiums in readiness to act as a stand-by should any of the World Cups.

In those years, and right up to 1993, when Germany presented its candidature for 2006, England was not only under-represented in the working committees of the game, but knocking at the door from the outside, trying to shed the image of pariahs after the hooligan years.

Bringing it down from nationalities to personalities, there are already those within Uefa — and because the Uefa and Fifa executives are inextricably linked, also the wider body — who find it hard to believe that the concerted English accusations of foul play by Uefa should attempt to discredit Lennart Johansson.

He, the Swedish president of Uefa and potentially the next president of Fifa, had, through personal friendship with Sir Bert, put his own position at risk to propose football coming home to England for the European championship.

"It is hurtful to Lennart Johansson, this situation," a Uefa member said last night. "For Lennart believed England was worth a chance. Even when nobody agreed with him, he was so persuasive that, in the end, Euro 96 happened."



Kelly backing English bid

## CRICKET

### England's hurried departure leaves a lot to be desired

FROM ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, IN WANGANUI

WANGANUI (final day of four): New Zealand A beat England XI by 90 runs

ENGLAND let themselves down here, not so much by losing a match, which was merely untimely, but by losing a significant test of character. Through this, more even than through their failure to win the first Test, they have surrendered a healthy psychological advantage to New Zealand.

It was no disgrace to be beaten by a talented New Zealand A side, for this was always destined to be a fixture of dubious benefit to England. They could not easily be pardoned, however, for the manner the match was conceded and the impression they conveyed that being asked to play here at all was an imposition.

No one represented this theory more revealingly than the man whose job it is to prevent such corrosive emotions, David Lloyd. From the first morning on this charming ground in an unremarkable country town, the England coach was simmering with resentments over the scheduling and setting of the game. As the weekend passed, his views hardened into something approaching a persecution complex.

It had its outcome when Lloyd strode, story-faced, into the press tent yesterday, immediately after Phil Tufnell had ended the match with an unambiguously uninterested innings. Lloyd tacitly condoned Tufnell's attitude by saying: "I don't want to be long. We've got better things to do, a proper game to think about." Half-an-hour later, the team bus left for Wellington.

Lloyd has a fixation that the demands on his side since the Auckland Test have been unreasonable. Repeatedly, he has returned to the theme: "We can now have the rest we didn't get after the Test match," he said pointedly. "I'm sure the New Zealanders have enjoyed the last five or six days. I haven't noticed them playing much cricket."

He argues that England have now worked for ten consecutive days — "I don't count a travel day as a rest" — and that they faced ambitious opposition on an unreliable pitch within a park ground, all

conspiring against suitable preparation for the two remaining Test matches. He has half a point but no more.

Does he seriously believe England have been singled out, victimised in a way to which touring teams are unaccustomed? Surely not. Crowded itineraries are standard these days. Australia, for instance, will have only one day after the first Test in England this summer before playing two three-day county fixtures back-to-back. Is that any less of an imposition?

Lloyd has already entered

NEW ZEALAND A: First innings 181 (M J Home 84; C W Silverwood 6 for 44).  
 "D J Murray to England: 12  
 C W Silverwood to England: 47  
 P J Chandler to England: 31  
 M J Home to England: 31  
 C W Silverwood to England: 31  
 D J Murray to England: 21  
 L G Howarth to England: 21  
 P J Chandler to England: 12  
 H T Davis to England: 11  
 A J Alcott to England: 11  
 England: 102 (M J Home 4 for 44).  
 Total: 289  
 FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-44, 3-101, 4-101, 5-118, 6-233, 7-251, 8-289, 9-289.  
 BOWLING: Silverwood 17-1-74-0, Chandler 17-5-55-3, Tufnell 17-4-46-2, Cull 24-6-45-1, Howarth 15-3-32-2, White 14-3-24-2.  
 ENGLAND XI: First innings 107 (S J Ali 44 for 44).  
 Second innings:  
 "M J Home to England: 4  
 N J Knight to England: 27  
 J P Chandler to England: 27  
 C W Silverwood to England: 21  
 R C Brent to England: 4  
 P J Chandler to England: 4  
 R O B Croft to England: 4  
 A R Caddick to England: 12  
 E W Silverwood to England: 12  
 P C R Tufnell to England: 2  
 England: 77 (S J Ali 14 for 14).  
 Total: 272  
 FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-5, 3-72, 4-128, 5-128, 6-143, 7-218, 8-241, 9-289.  
 BOWLING: Ali 16-1-76-4, Davis 18-3-52-2, Kennedy 10-3-34-0, Westman 20-6-82-2, Harris 2-1-14-1.  
 Umpires: B Bowden and E Walters.

murky waters with one embarrassing monologue this winter, when his reaction to the conclusion of the Bulawayo Test was, at best, ungracious. Yesterday, refusing to be shaken from his subject, his hands clenched, his brows knitted, he again did neither himself nor his players' any service, instead arousing concerns about his temperamental suitability for the position.

He is a man of many virtues, a personality to whom the players warm, an innovator when coaching and a natural communicator. But he

is also a man of passion and if that passion rages unchecked and he habitually communicates personal gripes best left unsaid, it can only be counter-productive. His tenure as coach, launched only last summer with refreshing vigour and to general approval, will be a short and sad one if he continues to allow his demeanour to become so transparently negative.

Perspective is precious in these situations and, just as Lloyd seems to have lost his over a few difficult days here, so the trigger reaction to another England defeat should not necessarily be extreme. It is crucial to remember that, less than a week ago, England were one ball away from a crushing Test victory and that, as yet, there is no cause to doubt they are better than New Zealand. With that said, Lloyd was unconvincing when he claimed: "This game has not damaged us in the slightest."

The contrast in mood and commitment of the two teams was stark, if not entirely surprising. England, with six weary survivors of Eden Park, looked to be going through the motions for much of the game, while the New Zealanders played with the roistering, communal spirit of a group with much to gain.

The England Test openers, Nick Knight and Michael Atherton, both failed twice, which was disturbing, and there was no positive resolution to the bowling debates. Chris Silverwood had a very good day and a very poor one. Andy Caddick bowled with life but no hack and Robert Croft managed only two wickets from 39 overs on a pitch offering generous turn.

By the final morning, the cause seemed lost but Croft and Jack Russell offered 75 minutes of positive defiance, carrying their seventh-wicket stand to 73 before Croft was held at short leg from a full-blooded sweep.

The fall then subverted the meekly and when Tufnell ignored attempts to shepherd him off the strike and slugged Harris wilfully to mid-off, Russell looked properly shocked. Far more worrying than the result, however, was the sense that England settled happily for it in exchange for an unseemly early departure.



Hussain, the England vice-captain, is forced to take evasive action by Aliott

### New Zealand turn to student

FROM ALAN LEE

DANIEL VETTORI was spending Saturday in a way that boys just out of school tend to do. He was with his mates, planning "a big night" to celebrate the end of exams, the start of freedom. Then he had a telephone message that changed his plans and his young life.

When Vettori returned a call from Ross Dykes, captain of New Zealand's selectors, he was told that he had been chosen in the 12 for the second Test against England, starting in Wellington on Thursday. "I was baffled," Vettori said. "Completely shocked."

Hardly surprising, really.

Vettori turned 18 only a week ago and, if he plays, he will become New Zealand's youngest Test cricketer. Remarkably, he has played only two first-class matches, the first for Northern Districts against England a fortnight ago, when his left-arm spin was evocative of Phillip Tufnell at his best, five years ago.

Boffin of appearance, Vettori may have to put on hold his health sciences degree course at university. Dykes and his fellow selectors have identified him as "a very special talent" and have promised that he will remain in their squad for the two remaining Tests against Eng-

land, and two more against Sri Lanka. The future for Danny Morrison looks far less healthy, even though he belied his reputation and his position at No 11 to bat for almost three hours and save the first Test. However, he was in the team to bowl, not bat, and he bowled conspicuously badly.

Morrison's place has gone to Geoff Allott, who took eight wickets at Wanganui. New Zealand could have two left-armers in a well-balanced attack, though Vettori may be omitted to accommodate the batting all-rounder, Chris Harris, who replaces Justin Vaughan.

## BADMINTON

### Goode carries all before her

By RICHARD EATON

JOANNE GOODE almost certainly made a piece of sporting history by winning a national title while four months pregnant yesterday. Goode, the former All England mixed doubles champion, and Simon Archer, her new partner this season, needed little more than half an hour to overcome Chris Hunt and Donna Kellogg 15-15, 15-2 in the final at Norwich, a victory which many thought might have been beyond her.

There had been moments during the women's doubles semi-final, which Goode and lost Gillian Gowers earlier in the day, when her mobility was found wanting. But in the mixed Goode was always in control, picking off winners in the front court as Archer, one of the world's hardest hitters, created openings with thunderous smashes and lightning fast jabs and whips.

It was sometimes difficult to

believe that Hunt is the Commonwealth Games gold medal winner in this event and Kellogg a triple national junior champion. The outcome of the final was only in doubt until 8-5 in the first game after which Archer and Goode broke away with a run of seven successive points on Goode's serve. In the second



Goode, pregnant champion

game, the second seeds went from 3-2 to 15-2, only losing the service on seven occasions.

Her husband, the British Olympic manager, Andy Goode, admitted: "I was a little anxious at times. She only played hard in patches earlier in the tournament."

Goode, herself, insisted: "I felt comfortable. I was able to take the net and played hard right through the final. There were no problems — but I won't compete again until I have had the baby."

Earlier Peter Knowles won the men's singles title, taking advantage of the absence of Darren Hall, the injured eight-times champion, by beating the unseeded Stefan Pandya 15-1, 15-1 in only 25 minutes. The women's singles title was recaptured by Julia Mann after saving a 5-4 point in the first game against Joanne Muggidge and going on to win 12-11, 11-4.

## FOOTBALL

### Doncaster put in their place by Lionesses

MILLWALL Lionesses provided further evidence that the balance of power in the women's game has shifted irrevocably with their third victory of the season over Doncaster Belles yesterday. Their convincing 3-0 win took the Lionesses through to the quarter-finals of the WFA Cup and kept them on course for the treble.

Millwall had beaten Doncaster just once in their history — in the WFA Cup final in 1991 — before this season, but the solid set-up at Millwall, and a dwindling spirit at the Belles, has combined to change all that.

A neat chip from Tina Lindsay put Millwall ahead after 20 minutes and Lou Walker made it 2-0 with a curling free kick. Pru Buckley then completed the scoring with a solo effort.

## HOCKEY

### Southgate rocked by Gibson's hat-trick

IMPRESSIVE finishing by Richard Gibson and an increased workrate throughout the team were responsible for an impressive 5-2 victory for East Grinstead at Southgate in the National League premier division match yesterday.

Southgate, with a depleted side, battled well and, although 4-0 down at half-time, they could point to two efforts that had missed by inches and a shot taken off the line by Zander.

Head and Bhami gave the visitors a two-goal lead before Gibson, who struck in the 31st, 32nd and 38th minutes — the second goal coming from a penalty stroke — made the game safe as Cadogan, in the Southgate goal, endured a barrage of shots.

Southgate retained with a goal by Gibbons in the 52nd minute, from a short corner,

and another two minutes later by Amarjit Bhogal.

Canterbury, playing at home, could not contain Reading, who won 3-2 after the teams had shared four goals in the first half. Ashdown's second goal, in the 53rd minute from a short corner, proved decisive.

Teddington won their seventh successive match by defeating Surbiton 3-1. Billson, McGuire, from a short corner, and Hauck scoring for Teddington and Sexton for Surbiton. Camcock beat Havant 3-1 to stay at the top of the table. Crutley scoring all their goals.

Hounslow eased their relegation worries with a 6-2 home win over Old Loughboroughians but Barford Tigers, another side in trouble, lost 4-0 at home to Guildford.

Results and tables, page 36

### Lara's century comes too late for West Indies

FROM MICHAEL HENDERSON IN PERTH

PERTH (second day of five): Australia won Test by 100 runs. West Indies, with three first-innings wickets in hand, are 110 runs ahead of Australia.

BRIAN LARA has made a century at long last, and a very good one, but, far from giving West Indies cause to rejoice, his innings yesterday was a reminder of how much he has let them down on this tour. Lara's 132, the eighth Test hundred of his career, enabled his team to claim a lead of 110 by the end of the second day. How much better it would have been for him, and them, if he had made it in the first innings at Brisbane.

It was there, two long months ago, that Australia took the first step towards winning this series. West Indies are in a strong position to triumph here, on a cracked pitch of variable bounce, and if they do they can thank Lara, who, for once, lived up to his reputation. He made his runs from 184 balls, found the boundary 15 times and cleared it once he was safely past three figures, when he lifted Warne over long-on.

He played some lovely strokes after starting his innings in a subdued manner, as though he had taken to heart some strong words about his obligations to the side. Bevan, the chinaman bowler who had terrorised West Indies at Adelaide, was swept and pulled out of the attack and the other bowlers saw the fall of a hat brought down with a mighty flourish.

Lara added 208 for the third wicket with Samuels, who did not long outlive him. After Warne had persuaded Lara to push at a wider ball, to be caught behind, Samuels was taken at silly mid-off. Samuels had served his side well in making 76, but it was not an innings that will be lovingly recalled. He does not move his feet much, and you would not invest much money on him becoming the opening batsman that West Indies require.

Of his many handsome strokes, Lara's most pleasurable was the cover drive that brought up his hundred. The fact that it came off Warne

would not have hurt him, either. There were also a couple of those wonderful pull shots, achieved with a straight bat as though he was driving the ball through mid-wicket off the back foot. When he chose to drive down the ground he did that with power, too.

Warne bowled six overs before lunch, giving away only a couple of runs, but he was not seen again until shortly before tea, when Lara was 92. It is true that the pitch favoured the faster bowlers, among whom McGrath again stood out, but Taylor's reluctance to use Warne was a bit surprising. Reiffel had problems landing his front leg, as he has had all winter, with the effect that Australia exceeded West Indies' total of no-balls.

In the end, Warne got Lara for the third time in successive innings, except that here Lara had something to show for it. West Indies managed to make 300 for only the second time in their past 14 innings against Australia and, having at-

Scoreboard 36

tained a significant lead with three wickets remaining — and with Hooper at the crease — they have a strong chance of claiming victory.

Hooper was by turns elegant and punishing as he moved to a half-century of his own in the last session, after three wickets fell to the new ball. West Indies made more than 130 in each of the last two sessions, after an opening two hours in which they made 59 for the loss of Campbell and, to a top-edged hook, Chanderpaul.

It was less hot than it had been on Saturday, when temperatures of 46C meant that Ambrose and Bishop alternated from the same end to preserve their energy. Lara was leading proceedings in the field as Walsh left it after bowling nine overs with a pulled hamstring. He hopes to be fit to bowl in Australia's second innings, but with Ambrose in the form he showed on the first day, the captain might not be needed.

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هكذا من راحل



RUGBY UNION: SCOTLAND ARE OVERRUN AS FORWARD PROWESS AND INSPIRED TEAMWORK PAVE THE WAY FOR RECORD VICTORY

# England finally break their shackles

England ..... 41  
Scotland ..... 13

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

ENGLISH rugby flexed its muscles on Saturday and discovered that it quite enjoyed the sensation. Having strong-armed a way through an entire five nations' championship a year ago scoring only three tries, against Scotland at Twickenham they managed four in one match in the course of establishing a national record for the championship.

Never before have they scored so many points against another home union (the score matched exactly their tally against France as long ago as 1907). Indeed, it is five years since they last registered four tries in a championship match, but that was not what Saturday was about. If England derive anything from their eighth successive victory over Scotland, it should be the confidence to express themselves far

FIVE NATIONS



	P	W	D	L	P	A	P	A
England	1	1	0	0	41	13	19	19
Wales	1	1	0	0	41	13	19	19
Scotland	1	1	0	0	41	13	19	19
Ireland	1	1	0	0	41	13	19	19
France	1	1	0	0	41	13	19	19



Gomarsall, the England scrum half, cannot contain his delight after scoring the first of their three late tries at Twickenham. Photograph: Marc Aspland

better, even in the hubbub of Dublin, their next port of call.

Nobody can possibly imagine that England have turned overnight into world-beaters, least of all the team management. For an hour they huffed and puffed, offering encouraging signs here and there but apparently lacking pace and all too frequently being let down by a lack of basic skills. Then, as if a door had suddenly been flung open on some exotic new paradise, five minutes destroyed Scotland utterly.

As is so frequently the case for any other home union opposed to England, the task of holding their big forwards took a gradual toll, and Andy Gomarsall's try was the equivalent of a dam bursting. It may not have been so much a case of England raising a gear, but of Scotland dropping one, the spring in their stride faltered and suddenly England backs and forwards were running at them from all angles, finding space that had not previously existed.

The query posed before the Save and Prosper international over Scotland's fitness reverberated even louder as England, in a more measured way, enjoyed a purple patch of three tries similar to the one that Wales did at Murrayfield

a fortnight earlier. However, England's depended far more on team skills than individual brilliance, and they will value Richie Dixon's tribute far more. "These were well-structured tries," Dixon, the Scotland coach said.

Some of England's early error-strewn passages can be forgiven. Gomarsall was playing with a No 8 and stand-off half new to him and the back row was finding its feet as a unit, likewise the back three. Of those three vital areas, none did better than the back row, where Richard Hill enjoyed a conspicuously successful debut.

Too much ball still ends on the ground, however, which is possibly why Paddy O'Brien, the New Zealand referee, allowed so little development of what, in England, passes for a ruck. Second-phase possession was frequently stillborn simply because O'Brien could not see the ball and bodies were flinging themselves in regardless. In the southern hemisphere, sides are content to leave the scrum half to make the decisions; in the north,

too many forwards seek to get hands on the ball and take it on that extra yard, which gives defenders time to reorganise.

Even so, Gomarsall received the ball on 62 occasions, nearly twice the amount of possession that went to Bryan Redpath's way. That is a telling statistic — of Scottish errors in possession, of ball turned over and of England's ability to recycle ball that should have led to an even greater scoring glut.

The potential existed in the first half, but a one-paced midfield could not make the most of it and the Scotland defence tackled its heart out, nobody to greater effect than Tony Stanger. England's ball-carriers too frequently found themselves isolated.

Scotland's approach was well-conceived, but not well-executed. They tried to take the ball to parts of the field where the England forwards were not, avoiding lineouts unless they could guarantee the throw, holding their ground at set scrums even if it meant putting the front row on the floor.

However, David Johnston, the backs coach, said: "We had a lack of shape and control. I was disappointed with Gregor's [Townsend] performance in that regard, he didn't mix it up as much as he could have."

That will be bleak news for the British Isles selectors, though they

Will Carling, the former England captain, has confirmed that he will not be available for the British Isles tour to South Africa this summer. "I really don't think I could do myself justice," Carling, 31, said. "I genuinely need to rest my body."

would hope to give Townsend, their potential stand-off half in South Africa, a better platform. Once he opened up the defence as Scotland ran into the southerly wind, but it was poor defending that allowed Logan to create the position from which Redpath sent Eriksson scurrying down the blind side for the only Scotland try.

At that stage England led only 10-7, Scotland having been denied a try when Wainwright stretched out an arm to touch down from a maul only for Colin Hawke, the touch judge, to rule that he grounded the ball short. England were more fortunate. The refusal of the Scotland defence to retreat far enough led O'Brien to award a penalty try for persistent infringement when every other indication suggested that England could not unpick the Scotland midfield at that stage.

The exchange of penalty goals between Grayson and Shepherd, who must have been relieved not to have been tested under the high ball as he was against Wales, gave England a 16-10 interval advantage. Scotland closed to 16-13 and England will not have enjoyed twice being penalised ten metres for dissent, but Grayson put daylight between the teams again before Johnson lunged from a maul and gave Gomarsall his try.

That was the sign for England to break free from what Jack Rowell, the coach, described as their "psy-

chological bondage". A tapped penalty and a long pass from Rodher gave Carling his first try against Scotland, and nobody, on the day, deserved one more. Excellent work by Regan and Shaw paved the way for de Glanville to blast through close to a ruck and score the fourth try, and England still had the resilience not to allow Stanger a clear run and some consolation for his bedraggled team.

SCOTLAND: England: Times: Gomarsall, Carling, de Glanville, Penalty try. Conversion: Grayson (3). Penalty goals: Grayson (5). Scotland: Try: Eriksson. Conversion: Shepherd. Penalty goals: Shepherd (2). ENGLAND: T R G Stanger (Newcastle); J M Shepherd (Glasgow); W D O'Brien (Leeds); P R de Glanville (Leeds, captain); J Underwood (Newcastle); P J Grayson (Northampton); A C Townsend (Leeds); J J Smith (Worcester); D G Birk (Gloucester); J Leonard (Leeds); L B Duggan (Worcester); M O Johnson (Leeds); S D Shaw (Leeds); T A Hill (Leeds); T A R. Scotland: R J J Shepherd (Leeds); D A Birk (Leeds); A G Stanger (Leeds); R S Birk (Leeds); P J Townsend (Northampton); S W Redpath (Leeds); J J Smith (Worcester); D G Birk (Gloucester); J Leonard (Leeds); L B Duggan (Worcester); M O Johnson (Leeds); S D Shaw (Leeds); T A Hill (Leeds); T A R. Referee: P D O'Brien (New Zealand).

## Carling enjoys playing for fun

Rob Andrew detects a sense of freedom in the former captain's display

Before England selected their team for the game against Scotland, I made the mistake of wondering aloud on television whether now was the time to write Will Carling. I should have known better, as a short while later I had an angry Will on the telephone. He was joking, but his rugby is far from a joke.

His display on Saturday was one of the finest I have seen him give. Carling is free from the burdens of captaincy, the fear of being dropped has disappeared — he honestly did not expect to be selected after Phil de Glanville was made captain — and in this mood, of now playing purely for enjoyment, he is producing some of his best rugby. Scotland could not pin him down and his try was a joyful bonus.

It appears that Carling is in a comfort zone. He has been through the grinder, all the machinations of the captaincy are behind him, and every game is like his last one, simply to be enjoyed. The best centre combination would still be Carling and Jeremy Guscott, but Jack Rowell has de Glanville as his captain in the centre and he is right to stick by his decision.

How can you criticise England's highest five nations' score? A great comfort must be that they scored 41 points and yet there is still room for improvement. The danger of all the talk of expansive rugby from the first minute is that you build up a game of rugby. Defences have to be worn down and England achieved this. You never heard criticism of the great Wales sides of the Seventies, when they would grind the opposition down for an hour and bite them in the last 20 minutes.

Yet there were problems. Midway through the second half, you could see the tension getting to England. Then, vitally, Rowen Shepherd missed a penalty to make it 19-16 and any confidence drained from Scotland. It would be wrong to concentrate everything on those wonderful ten minutes at the end, but they were ten minutes of rugby any side in the world would have been proud to produce. Everything clicked.

I still have my doubts about Andy Gomarsall at scrum half and the back-row combination is not quite right, but this is the team that Jack has built and will probably stick with for the Ireland match.

There was only one moment in the game when Gregor Townsend did not feel Richard Hill breathing down his neck. At last, England have an open-side flanker with pace, height and power. Scotland were playing catch-up rugby virtually from the start. Townsend had little clean ball to work with, but there were occasions when he put his side under greater pressure by taking the wrong option.

The five nations' appears designed to shock. Ireland winning in Wales is one of those biennial oddities. Perhaps they should take up permanent residence in Cardiff. Not that Dublin will be easy for England, who will have noted Wales's fallibility after one good performance. Ireland have a strong pack and will approach the match on Saturday week with a spring in their step.

The first two rounds of the championship have produced some great contests. Six months into the professional era proper we are beginning to see the differences, both physically and mentally. I doubt whether we will have caught up with the southern hemisphere countries by the 1999 World Cup, but we have started out on the long road and the right qualities are showing through on the pitch. The power and pace of some England individuals on Saturday were directly attributable to professionalism.

## Rowell revolution requires more rational appraisal

Jack Rowell 41 points, critics nil. It is premature to suggest that England are sitting in clover after their rout of Scotland on Saturday, for there are reservations about their victory, yet it was a magnificent statement of intent, a triumph of willpower, and Rowell, the coach, could afford the wry smile of one who has suddenly seen his little paper turn from red to blue.

Seldom has a match demonstrated how fine is the margin that separates perceived success from failure, more especially when a team is playing barely once a month and with little training. Rolls and Royce did not build their machine in a garden shed, but, by the end of an ultimately thrilling afternoon at Twickenham, weary Scotland must have felt as though they had been run over by a 200 horsepower engine.

It is important, therefore, to try to

be more rational than that disageable breed of supporter that flourishes widely at Twickenham: socially self-assured and noisily ribald in abuse of England for the first hour, then haughtily cocksure by the finish. When, with England winning 19-13 in the fifth minute, Shepherd took his Embury-like round-the-wicket run-up for a penalty, and missed, it was still anybody's game in what had been, until then, a darts duel: "Paul Grayson, one-hundred-and-say-ty!"

Sure, England dominated the play territorially, had recycled effectively in the rucks and mauls. Carling, in particular, Grayson and Gomarsall had made mini-breaks that promised more than they achieved, yet it seemed that England did not have the right-fitting spanners for the bolts that they were trying to tighten. So near, yet so far.

David Miller says the scale of triumph erases the fine line between success and failure

Indeed, had there been a 14-point reversal in the first quarter of an hour, with Wainwright's touch-down allowed and no questionable penalty try for England, the picture might have had a different hue, even if Rowell would insist later: "I don't think it would have dated us."

What existed for an hour was a clearly superior team failing to overwhelm a lesser but determined side that often ran the ball menacingly at England's defence and retained the chance of turning the game with boot or hand.

Rowell had talked of the dyslexia that England suffered against Argentina and the psychological blockage caused by criticism seemingly bent on disorientating the squad. The turning point came not so much in five minutes that produced three tries, starting with

Gomarsall's in the 67th minute, but the five minutes of enlightenment just preceding the hour.

It began with a run by Carling on the left, a driving, head-high surge reminiscent of a younger Carling, feinting past two opponents and then grub-kicking for touch near the corner flag.

Suddenly, the stadium stirred with a deep, approving growl as the Rowell revolution visibly began to take root.

Moments later, Rodher won the ball in a maul and Grayson's attempted dropped goal went just wide. Then Sleightbroke broke on the right, and England gained the penalty from which Grayson stretched the lead to 22-13. The grinding but unfulfilled intelligence of the first-half tactics was beginning to reap its reward as Scotland started to falter. Wain-

wright would later admit that his side had to question the extent of its fitness.

Now England were poised for the kill, and again the inspiration flowed from Carling.

Before half-time there had been debate on whether the discarded Guscott would have punched through the momentary gaps, whereas Carling, preferred as de Glanville's partner, had twice been brought down in possession.

Now, though, in the space of ten minutes, Carling was busy rewriting English rugby history.

I am left reflecting upon the absurdity of the clamour of modern sport and media hypebole. In no other field of life — in engineering, advertising, medicine, high street retailing, architecture — do multi-million-pound projects rest upon such minimal preparation and such mountainous expectation. It

can be no coincidence that such exposure can wreck the emotional equilibrium of any but the most rational and adjusted of contestants.

England awoke yesterday to headlines of "New heights", "Records", "Feast". Another kick here, another try there, or a referee's changed split-second decision, and it could have been gloom and doom instead, and "Rowell must go". By mere threads do reputations hang. Wisely did de Glanville say:

"We won't get carried away. We'll take it with a pinch of salt."

Rowell said that England had rubbed off the cobwebs that had "left a bad taste" after the Argentina match. It must be said that some of the bad taste came from inappropriate criticism from former coaches who must now quietly reassess their view of the objectives of the man in charge.

'Gloom was just a kick or a try away'

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If you think netball is for schoolgirls and sissies, think again, says Sally Jones after a gruelling refresher course

# Running in circles on the night of the shooting stars

**G**o for it" yelled Sally Walden, the Leamington Netball Club fitness trainer, as a dozen players hurtled down the court (with me bringing up the rear, alas) and began bounding explosively in a highly energetic sequence of squat thrusts, press-ups and star jumps before sprinting to the far end.

The exercise, part of a gruelling one-hour session of stretching and circuit training, was repeated half-a-dozen times. While I tried to get my breath back, thigh muscles screaming for mercy after the unaccustomed leaps, we paired up for a series of handling drills: one player throwing the ball over the head of her partner, who then had to execute an acrobatic, arching leap backwards, controlling the ball one-handed, first with the left hand and then the right.

Finally we were divided into teams and began a series of cruel but fair "friendly" matches which, despite the speed and much bumping around more appropriate to a football game, seemed like a rest cure compared to the ferocious training that had gone before.

Admittedly, it was at least 15 years since I had last played netball regularly, and a far cry from the days when I had enjoyed a Vinnie Jones-style reputation as a vicious goal attack (help shooter) at school and county level. Yet, although I still run and work out regularly, the intensity of Leamington's Tuesday night practice session was a shock.

Netball's old St Trinian's image of shrieking, gym-slipped schoolgirls looping a ball around dingy playgrounds has changed dramatically over the past decade. This is mainly because of greater media coverage and recognition that netball can be a thrilling spectator sport rather than a dull chuckaround organised for those too feeble or rebellious to play hockey.

Proof of the sport's higher profile came during the recent international series between England and Jamaica, when BBC Sport screened the match in Birmingham live on Grandstand along with gen-

## SPORT FOR ALL

erous highlights of the other four games. Patricia "Cricket" MacDonald, the Jamaica shooter, a 6ft 4in professional basketball player, emerged as the star, dwarfing the rest of the lanky ectomorphs who dominate the shooting circles at international level.

As a result of such recognition, increasing numbers of players are making the transition from school netball — played to at least basic level by virtually every teenage girl in the state and independent sectors — to the club game, from which the county and international players are drawn. The Leamington club, where I had my refresher course, is among the most successful in the Midlands and reflects the present boom in the sport, fielding five senior and three junior teams

whittled down from the scores of hopefuls who attend the trials each summer. These teams, which compete each weekend in highly competitive county league matches, boast several Warwickshire senior and junior players, including three of the club's top shooters — Victoria Smith, my 17-year-old cousin, plus the first-team partnership of Kelly New, a statuesque six-footer, and Julie Scanlon (5ft 5in), who makes up for her lack of inches with gazelle-like leaps and an almost telepathic rapport with New in the circle.

Once I joined in the first-team practice match against the second, as goal defence, the gulf in pace between schoolgirl and club netball hit me nearly as hard as my first collision with my opponent — Kate Stenger, the goal attack, a trim, humorous woman who looks like an athletic Audrey Hepburn. As I tried to shut her out of the game by close marking, I rediscovered the old frustration of needing eyes in the back of my head. The moment I turned to face her, I could no longer tell where the next pass was coming from, and, as soon as I turned to watch the progress of the game, she dodged, feinted and sprinted into a space to receive the ball and pop in the seemingly inevitable goal.

Even when I stayed in front, the opposing wing attack decided to feed the ball into the shooters simply rolled it rapidly along the ground just wide of my clenching fingers, a useful play against someone like me, a whizzer under 6ft.

Realising how vital it was to win possession, I started marking Stenger less closely to encourage her team-mates to pass to her so that I could sprint into position and intercept. After three vain attempts, I struck lucky, just managing to control a loose pass with my fingertips to the millisecond amazement of my team-mates. Pumped up with adrenalin, I immediately gave away the advantage with an over-ambitious high pass that cleared our leaping wing by inches.

**A**fter a string of lightning passes, opening up the court, Stenger once more stood poised to shoot. Desperate to make amends, I stood fractionally closer than the prescribed three feet as I tried to block her shot and was duly penalised, forced to stand beside her as she flicked in yet another goal with blasé ease.

Luckily, our shooters were also on form, launching the ball so immaculately from the edge of the circle that it often dropped through the ring without touching the sides. As we changed ends, Julie Scanlon, the Warwickshire goal attack, a civil servant who processes claims for income support, joked about her dedication to the sport.

"In my work, I deal with all sorts — glue sniffers, drug addicts, alcoholics, you name it, so coming down here is like a holiday," she said. "It is a great release because you can't think of anything else during a match and we all have a good laugh, too, because it is such a friendly club. I train several nights a week and also work out in the gym to make sure that I am as fit as I can be. The husbands and boyfriends? They soon realise that this takes priority and a lot now come and support because, once they see some good netball, they realise it's a real scrap and not a game for sissies at all. What are you doing on Saturday?"



High energy: the action on court is fast and furious



On the ball: Victoria Smith, shooter, and Julie Scanlon, goal attack, the Warwickshire players, during a practice session

## SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

By ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

Christian Mari, a member of the France team that won the 1996 Olympiad, was one of the most impressive players at the 1997 Macallan pairs. He and Omar Sharif finished fifth. Study Mari's defence on the hand below.

Dealer East	East-West game	IMPs
♠ 10 8 ♥ A 10 9 7 3 ♦ K J 8 6 ♣ J 8	♠ 7 ♥ K Q J 6 5 4 ♦ 10 9 2 ♣ Q 10 5	♠ J 8 6 2 ♥ 9 8 2 ♦ Q 9 8 4 ♣ A 8 7
♠ A K 8 4 3 ♥ A 7 2 ♦ K 8 5 4 2		

W	N	E	S
♠ 10 8 ♥ A 10 9 7 3 ♦ K J 8 6 ♣ J 8	♠ 7 ♥ K Q J 6 5 4 ♦ 10 9 2 ♣ Q 10 5	♠ J 8 6 2 ♥ 9 8 2 ♦ Q 9 8 4 ♣ A 8 7	♠ A K 8 4 3 ♥ A 7 2 ♦ K 8 5 4 2

Contract: Four Spades by South. Lead: Six of diamonds.

This was the auction with Meckstroth South and Rodwell North. The 1NT response on the Meckwell system can be quite strong, South's bidding demonstrated a reasonable hand with five-five in the black suits. Omar Sharif (West) led the six of diamonds, and Mari's queen was allowed to hold the trick. How should East defend? This was Mari's reasoning: as declarer has ducked the first diamond, he presumably has Axx in diamonds. The danger if East defends passively is that declarer can take a diamond ruff, draw trumps

and establish clubs. As the cards lie, that would have involved a good guess in clubs, but if South had had clubs headed by KJ, it would have been routine.

Mari saw that the only way to prevent this was to attack declarer's trump length; so he returned a heart. What was South to do? If he ruffed, he would be out of control, so he discarded. Now, when the spades did not break, he had to go down.

Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

## KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

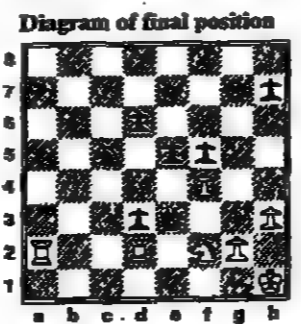
### Chess and art

Nine member countries of the EU officially consider chess a sport. The Germans even have a formal technical term for it, *Denksport*, which translates as "mind sport". However, others have regarded chess as an art. Indeed, Daumier, Bill Jacklin, Paul Klee, Kandinsky, Juan Gris, Max Ernst and Escher have all used chess motifs in their artworks. Among contemporary artists, Barry Martin, a former vice-president of the Chelsea Arts Club, and Lorraine Gill have experimented with chess ideas.

Without a doubt, though, the greatest chess player among artists was Marcel Duchamp, who not only painted pictures of chessplayers but also achieved master strength in the game and represented France on board two (behind Alekhine) in the chess Olympiads. The following game gives an idea of his playing strength.

White: Michel Black: Duchamp, Strasbourg, 1924

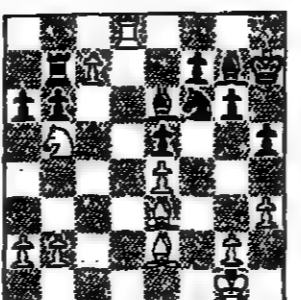
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. e4	2. Nf3	3. Nc3	4. d4	5. Nbd4	6. Bb5	7. 0-0	8. Bg5	9. e2	10. Qd2	11. Nb3	12. Bc6	13. Bh6	14. Bg7	15. Rxb1
c5	Nc6	cb6	g4	g6	Bd7	h6	0-0	Qc5	Qc7	h6	h6	c5	Ng7	a5



### New exhibition

Lorraine Gill's new exhibition, featuring chess and mind sports motifs, will be held on February 15 from 2pm to 5pm at Court Gardens Leisure Complex, Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. Visitors are welcome.

Raymond Keene writes on chess Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.



By Raymond Keene

White to play. This position is from the game Pribyl — Babula, Lize Bohd, 1994. White has placed all his hopes on his passed pawn on c7. However, if he now has to retreat his attacked knight from b5, he may just lose this pawn for nothing. How can he do better?

Solution on page 43

### THE RULES

TWO teams of seven players with set positions and different areas of operation battle it out on a rectangular court divided into thirds and with a semi-circular shooting circle at each end. Most senior games are played over four quarters of 15 minutes each.

The game starts with a pass from the centre circle by the centre of the team that has won the toss. From then on the centre passes (after each goal scored) are taken alternately. The ball is passed up the court into the attacking team's circle where the shooter or goal attack, the only players allowed to score, try to shoot into the

10ft-high ring. The opposing team's players try to intercept the ball or force an error from their opponents that will give them possession.

Players are permitted only one step after catching the ball. Unlike basketball, they cannot "dribble" it down the court with a series of bounces, but must pass within three seconds, a rule that tends to create a fast and open game. Players must stand at least three feet away from an opponent passing the ball; anyone standing too close or indulging in rough play is forced to stand beside her opponent who then takes a penalty pass.

### NETBALL TODAY

NETBALL is now a leading international sport — a record 27 countries took part when England hosted the ninth world championship in Birmingham last year. England finished fourth as Australia, the favourites, took the title ahead of South Africa and New Zealand.

The vast majority of British schools play netball where appropriate, while in England alone, there are 4,000 clubs and 57,000 women playing regularly.

Two mini-versions of the game, First Step netball, for seven to nine-year-olds, and High Five netball, for children up to 11, have been

introduced to attract youngsters, while lottery funding should make more money available to support the elite players and ensure that netball is one of the games featured at the planned British Sports Academy. Netball was invented in the United States as basketball by a YMCA secretary in 1891, using two wastepaper baskets hung on the wall as goals. By 1897 students at Madam Osterberg's PT College at Dartford had introduced rings instead of baskets, a larger ball and the division of the court into thirds. The All England Netball Association was founded in 1926.

### WHAT IT COSTS

IF, like me, you have not played netball for a while but are considering taking it up again, joining a club with several teams of varying standards and a wide age range is the best way to restart. Subscriptions vary depending on the club's size and professionalism and can range from £30 to £75 a year. The typical club skirt, shirt and tracksuit could cost up to £90, while robust, well-padded trainers will add £40 to £50. Most clubs train one night a week with matches and social events at weekends, often involving members to attend a couple of sessions to see whether they enjoy the training and the atmosphere before they decide whether to join. For more information, contact the All England Netball Association, 9 Paynes Park, Hitchin, Herts, SG5 1EH (tel: 01462 442344).



Good shot: Victoria Smith shows the form that keeps her noticed



## FOOTBALL

# Bolton and Lancing to prolong rivalry

BY JOHN GOODBODY

ONE perennial rivalry in football is between North and South. It is therefore appropriate that Bolton and Lancing will meet in the final of the Boodle and Dunthorne Cup.

There is little doubt how much this competition, now in its fifth season, provides a focus of interest and stimulus for improvement at independent schools, just as the Arthur Dunn Cup has done for their old boys' teams since 1902. What is surprising, in retrospect, is that the schools' tournament was not conceived until 1992.

The desire for victory fuelled the tension of the semi-finals, in which Bolton won 3-2 away to Manchester GS, their local rivals, while Lancing College beat King's, Chester 2-1.

Simon Rees, the PE director at Bolton, said: "For many boys, this competition is the pinnacle of their school sports careers, possibly of their entire sports careers." Adult teams often have the chance of future competitions together. However, schoolboys usually have only a season to grasp the heady excitement of success before leaving for employment or university.

The tautness of the occasion was evident at Lancing last week, with hundreds of spectators clustered round the Grubber Stand to watch the game being played on Upper Field, in front of one of the most picturesque backdrops in school sport. The chapel is on one side and the South Downs on the other.

Despite the tension, both teams displayed a control that was as welcome as their sustained commitment. The result was particularly frustrating for King's. They could have had three goals before half-time, but were frustrated by ill-luck, most defending and wayward shooting.

Lancing scored in the sixteenth minute when Gareth Allen's long corner was headed back across goal by Dominic Wilshire for Steve Bird to nod home. In the second half, the flow was more even. Matt Russell, who scored 26 goals last term, got Lancing's second, in the 72nd minute, before Damian Testi was fouled in the penalty area. Testi converted the kick himself.

Kevin Fear, joint master-in-charge of football at King's, who won the cup in 1994, said: "Their second goal really



killed us off. Lancing were good at closing down our usual passing game and tended to knock the ball forward quite quickly."

Ken Shearwood, a member of the celebrated 1950s Pegasus team, said that he considers the present team as good as any that he has seen in his 46-year association with Lancing as master, registrar and now spectator. "Over the years the standard has got better," he said. "The skills have improved and the boys think about the game more."

Unlike King's, Lancing do not usually practise football this term, playing hockey, rugby and other sports. However, their progress in this competition is causing a rethink, with matches being hastily arranged before the semi-final and final.

They had two matches after Christmas to prepare for the semi-final. Chris Metcalf, the coach, will now be trying to raise their level of match fitness. They hope to have practice games under floodlights to become accustomed to the conditions in the final. They will need all the preparation that they can get.

Bolton have a younger team: their talented back three, including Craig Jolley, who attends the Manchester United School of Excellence, are all in the fifth form. In goal is Richard Sellers, who has represented the Independent Schools.

They also have the necessary resilience. Rees said: "Against Manchester we went behind, but heads did not go down and they raised their game." Dan Barrett, Christian Waith and Richard Thompson scored for Bolton. Neil Evans and Dan Stenson for Manchester.

Three of the four previous finals have been won by northern sides. Bird, who scored Lancing's first goal, said: "We have got to show the North that the South can play football."



Lancing College put pressure on the King's, Chester goal during their close-fought semi-final in the Boodle and Dunthorne Cup

## Junior lessons that have lasted a lifetime

John Hopkins, golf correspondent, on the need to preserve the essence of the game by providing a framework for the young

QUESTION: Would Tiger Woods be the force he is now if he had not had a real grounding in junior golf?

ANSWER: No.

Woods's play has blossomed so quickly now that he is a professional because he acquired such a breadth of competitive experience while competing in junior golf.

Woods, though, is only one example of the importance of nurturing young players. Many of those who competed in the 1995 Ryder Cup began to develop their outstanding ability in organised tuition and competition given to them in their teens. Any attempt to bring more young players into the game is admirable.

I confess a vested interest in the Daihatsu Junior Golf Tour, newly launched in association with *The Times*. Many years ago I played junior golf in Gloucestershire and Wales, competition that existed thanks to the efforts

of men such as Bob Griffiths, at Stinchcombe Hill, Leslie Cox, from Bristol, who ran junior golf in the county, and many Welshmen, of whom the most notable was Ivor Nicholas, the son of Gwyn, the famous rugby player. But for these and other kind men, John Blackham, from Cotswold Hills, might not have gone on to play for England. Richard Abbott, from Bristol, might not have become one of several former juniors who went on to captain the Gloucestershire senior side, and Jeff Toye, who is now a Walker Cup selector, would not have reached the final of the Welsh senior championship when he was still 17.

I was not in the same class as these men, but I did play in occasional senior matches



for Stinchcombe Hill. I can still remember the pleasure after competing against, say, Mincinhampton, of going in for a tea of boiled eggs and brown bread and afterwards taking three clubs and playing cross-country golf from the 1st to the 3rd green and back to the 18th. This was

how you learnt to judge distance in the days before there were yardage charts. At the same time you were teaching yourself to play half shots — a run-up with a three-iron, for example.

I was good enough to play regularly with my father and his friends and I learnt a lot about golf from them. I learnt, for example, how to watch my ball, marking it in the mind's eye the moment that it hit the ground. They taught me the enjoyment of foursomes golf and, if we did play a four-ball, how and when to pick up my ball when I was out of a hole. I was not a club-thrasher or a sweeper and if I had been they would have banded it out of me in no time.

I learnt to leave my bag on the side of the green nearest

to the next tee, how to stand when attending the flag so that my shadow merged with the flag's, never to linger on a green while marking a card but to do it on the next tee. You quickly realised how and when to let the players behind through. We betted me if I was not ready to play when it was my turn or if I did not rake a bunker properly.

Thus I strongly approve of junior golf even though, sadly, there are still golf clubs where juniors have to be seen and not heard — and sometimes not even seen. Their presence should be encouraged. They should be taught the etiquette of the game and its traditions, the difference between a links and a parkland course, the importance of seaside golf and fast-running greens. They should have all this and more instilled into them for one reason and that is that they are the lifeblood of the game.

## NETBALL

## Murtagh anchors new-look England

BY A CORRESPONDENT

AFTER their convincing victory over Wales in Cardiff last month, England are now eagerly looking forward to another international against Ireland, on Saturday.

Harlow Sports Centre will provide the stage for an experimental England line-up as the selectors examine all available options before the tour to South Africa in the spring.

Accordingly, several senior players who featured in a strong side against Wales are rested, dictating promotion from the under-21s for others such as Tracey Neville. Even Liz Broomhead, the coach, is given a rare day off, her role being temporarily assumed by Mary Beardwood.

Indeed, the only player in the England line-up to have experienced playing against South Africa and Irene van Dyke, their formidable left-hand goalscorer, during the 1995 world championship in Birmingham, is Fiona Murtagh, the England captain and centre. Ireland, however, should offer slightly less resistance than South Africa.

Murtagh must expect some teasing in the aftermath of an appearance on BBC Television's *A Question of Sport* on Friday night. Few women could fail to appreciate an evening with those charms. John Barnes and Ally McCoist, yet others remain cynical as to netball's spectacular appeal. Attempting to rectify this, Betty Galsworthy, the chairwoman of the All England Netball Association, is aiming to make netball more fluent than at present.

"After the 1995 world championships it was agreed that there were too many stoppages and the umpires were too high-profile," Galsworthy said. "Many people are happy with things, but we want a spectator game that is interesting to both play and watch. If the game is more interesting, it will be more attractive to sponsors and television."

Accordingly, at an international netball conference to be held in Barbados this summer, England delegates will propose that goalscorers and goalkeepers be allowed to enter the presently forbidden centre third of the court. As Galsworthy said: "This will be very popular with schoolgirls, who often do not like playing in these positions because they feel too restricted. It would allow them to be more involved. At elite level it would make the game more tactical and reduce the dominance of the often-tall goalscorer."

ENGLAND: V. Ireland, Saturday, F. Harlow, 7.30pm. Ireland: A. Wales, 1.30pm. Scotland: C. Ireland, 7.30pm. W. Wales, 7.30pm. W. Wales, 7.30pm.

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THE TIMES PRESENTS

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### SANDHOLM RACING RESULTS

#### Sandown Park

Going good to firm

12.45 (2m 4f 110yd ch) 1. Stately Home (N. Williams, 5-1), 2. Land Aler (11-4), 3. Amber Valley (8-1), 4. Simply Dashing 5-6 fav (6) 6 ran. NS. Newbed. 1M. 2M. 3M. 4M. 5M. 6M. 7M. 8M. 9M. 10M. 11M. 12M. 13M. 14M. 15M. 16M. 17M. 18M. 19M. 20M. 21M. 22M. 23M. 24M. 25M. 26M. 27M. 28M. 29M. 30M. 31M. 32M. 33M. 34M. 35M. 36M. 37M. 38M. 39M. 40M. 41M. 42M. 43M. 44M. 45M. 46M. 47M. 48M. 49M. 50M. 51M. 52M. 53M. 54M. 55M. 56M. 57M. 58M. 59M. 60M. 61M. 62M. 63M. 64M. 65M. 66M. 67M. 68M. 69M. 70M. 71M. 72M. 73M. 74M. 75M. 76M. 77M. 78M. 79M. 80M. 81M. 82M. 83M. 84M. 85M. 86M. 87M. 88M. 89M. 90M. 91M. 92M. 93M. 94M. 95M. 96M. 97M. 98M. 99M. 100M. 101M. 102M. 103M. 104M. 105M. 106M. 107M. 108M. 109M. 110M. 111M. 112M. 113M. 114M. 115M. 116M. 117M. 118M. 119M. 120M. 121M. 122M. 123M. 124M. 125M. 126M. 127M. 128M. 129M. 130M. 131M. 132M. 133M. 134M. 135M. 136M. 137M. 138M. 139M. 140M. 141M. 142M. 143M. 144M. 145M. 146M. 147M. 148M. 149M. 150M. 151M. 152M. 153M. 154M. 155M. 156M. 157M. 158M. 159M. 160M. 161M. 162M. 163M. 164M. 165M. 166M. 167M. 168M. 169M. 170M. 171M. 172M. 173M. 174M. 175M. 176M. 177M. 178M. 179M. 180M. 181M. 182M. 183M. 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With *The Times* you can take some spectacular motoring breaks in Europe starting from as little as £24 per person. Our money saving packages, available for completed travel by March 26, 1997, offer you a selection of leading hotels in 12 European countries all carefully selected by EuroDrive, the continental motoring specialists.

Listed below are 158 hotels. With the name of each hotel you will see three prices. The first is the cost per person based on a car +4 adults travelling together. The price includes a Stena Line crossing from Dover to Calais and one night's accommodation on a twin-share, room only basis. The second price is based on a car +2 adults travelling, and the third price shown is the cost per person of each additional night's stay (max four nights).

To take advantage of these offers call EuroDrive Holidays on 0181-324 4000 (Mon-Fri 9am-8pm, Sat 9am-5.30pm). Have your credit card details handy and quote *The Times*. To qualify for these special prices you need to collect three differently numbered tokens from *The Times* and attach them to the voucher with your personal reference number which you will be given when you make your booking request. Vouchers will appear throughout the week.

Readers can also cross the Channel by Le Shuttle, Seacat or Hovercraft via Folkestone-Calais, Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne. Or you can travel to Lille, Paris or Brussels on Eurostar by adding a supplement of £50 per person to the car +2 adults price. Hotel-only bookings are also available at the extra night price plus a booking fee of £15 per booking (max two hotels). For further details, EuroDrive reservations staff will be happy to advise you.

EuroDrive has also negotiated special flight offers through Hamilton Travel who will guarantee that, if you find the identical flight for less within 24 hours of purchase, they will match the lower fare or give you a full refund. A list of flight destinations and fares appears below.



0181 324 4000

DESTINATION:	HAMILTON FARES FROM:
Amsterdam	£56
Athens	£117
Berlin	£105
Brussels	£67
Budapest	£145
Copenhagen	£93
Florence	£132
Hamburg	£92
Lisbon	£100
Lyons	£94
Madrid	£95
Munich	£96
Nice	£128
Paris	£66
Prague	£145
Rome	£118
Salzburg	£178
Venice	£119
Vienna	£119

## AUSTRIA

**SALZBURG** Novotel 3\* Within walking distance of Mozart's birthplace RO £29 £39 £22  
**VIENNA** Ibis 2\* Located on the edge of the city centre, bar and restaurant RO £29 £39 £22  
**Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza 4\*** With sauna, solarium, fitness area (all payable) and three restaurants RO £59 £69 £49

## BELGIUM

**ANTWERP** Novotel Noord 3\* Seven km north of the centre RO £29 £39 £21  
**Ibis Centrum 3\*** Close to the historic centre BB £29 £39 £24  
**Holiday Inn Borgerhout 4\*** Indoor pool, sauna and fitness area (all payable) RO £39 £49 £33  
**Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza 4\*** Mon-Thur a supplement of £10 pp applies RO £49 £59 £39  
**BRUGES** Novotel Zuid 3\* Set in a quiet location on the outskirts of Bruges, 4Kms from the centre RO £29 £39 £18  
**Ibis Centrum 3\*** Partly built around a former monastery within walking distance of the

centre BB £29 £39 £23  
**Campanile 2\*** Run by a husband and wife team on the outskirts RO £29 £39 £21  
**Academie 4\*** Near the famous Lake of Love BB £49 £59 £25  
**Novotel Centrum 3\*** Has colourful bar-brasserie and restaurant RO £49 £59 £25  
**Grand Hotel Oude Burg 3\*** Standing in the shadow of the magnificent belfry in medieval Bruges BB £49 £59 £25  
**Navarra 4\*** Minimum two-night stay, historic charm and an indoor swimming pool BB £49 £59 £30  
**BRUSSELS** Mercure Royal Crown 4\* Opposite the Botanical Gardens RO £29 £39 £21  
**Albert 1er 4\*** Recently refurbished, and close the centre BB £39 £49 £27 Fri-Sun only  
**Clubhouse 4\*** Close to the chic shopping area of Avenue Louise BB £39 £49 £30 Fri-Sun only  
**Delta 4\*** Modern, central location BB £39 £49 £30  
**Diplomat 4\*** Close to the centre BB £39 £49 £30  
**Leopold 4\*** Close to the Royal Palace and city parks BB £49 £59 £25 Fri-Sun only and Feb 7-16

**Ghent** Ibis Opera 3\* Close to the mediaeval city centre RO £29 £39 £20  
**Campanile 2\*** Run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £21  
**Holiday Inn 4\*** Modern, swimming pool, on the outskirts RO £39 £49 £33  
**OSTEND** Holiday Inn Garden Court 3\* Close to the casino and market square RO £39 £49 £33

## CZECH REPUBLIC

**PRAGUE** Hilton 5\* Indoor pool, restaurants, bars, a casino RO £49 £59 £48

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN** Best Western Hotel Mayfair 4\* Close to the Tivoli Gardens BB £49 £59 £47

## FRANCE

**ARRAS** Ibis 2\* Only a one and a half hour's drive from Calais RO £29 £39 £13  
**Hotel de l'Univers 3\*** A former 16th century monastery RO £35 £45 £22  
**BAYEUX** Campanile 2\* Run by

a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**Chateau de Giville 3\*** A night's drive from Bayeux RO £39 £49 £30  
**BORDEAUX** Novotel Centre 3\* Close to the heart of Bordeaux RO £29 £39 £13  
**Quality Hotels** Comfortable and close to the Grand Theatre BB £39 £49 £34  
**BOULOGNE** Hotel Feldherbe 2\* A family-run hotel in one of the main shopping streets RO £29 £39 £13  
**Ibis Centre 2\*** Min. Stay two nights BB £29 £39 £17  
**BUSSY ST GEORGES** Sol Inn 2\* Near Disneyland BB £29 £39 £25  
**CABOURG** Mercure Hippodrome 3\* Overlooking Cabourg's raccourse and close to the seafront and golf course RO £29 £39 £18  
**CAEN** Campanile Nord 2\* Motel-style hotel on the outskirts RO £29 £39 £16  
**Climat 2\*** Motel-style hotel close to the Peace Museum RO £29 £39 £16  
**Ibis Centre 2\*** Opposite the marina and close to the chateau RO £29 £39 £20

**Quality Hotel 3\*** Indoor pool, gym and sauna RO £29 £39 £22  
**Novotel 3\*** North of the city centre RO £29 £39 £23  
**CALAIS** Fingert 2\* Location in one of the main shopping streets RO £29 £39 £13  
**Climat 2\*** Close to the seafront RO £29 £39 £17  
**Hotel Gauthier** 3\* Near the main shopping area, minutes drive from the bus terminal RO £29 £39 £21  
**Georges V 3\*** A popular, family-run hotel with two very good restaurants RO £39 £49 £22  
**CAMBRI** Campanile 2\* Run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**Chateau de la Motte Fenechon** Historic 19th century chateau RO £39 £49 £20  
**CANNES** Quality Hotel Embassy 3\* Just five minutes from the Croisette RO £39 £49 £23  
**CHANTELOUP** Hotel Chanteloup 2\* Recently built hotel just 10 minutes' drive from Disneyland. Up to two children free when sharing with parents RO £24 £34 £15  
**CHANTILLY** Balladins 1\* Good value for money option for an overnight stay RO £29 £39 £13



Grand Hotel Park Plaza, Le Touquet 4-star from £39 per person

## THE TIMES



Château de la Motte Fénelon, Cambrai 3-star from £39 per person

**CHERBOURG** Campanile 2\*  
Run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
Quality Hotel 3\* An ideal base from which to explore the Cotentin peninsula RO £29 £39 £22  
Mercure 3\* On the marina with its own restaurant RO £39 £49 £24  
**COMPIEGNE** Campanile 2\*  
Motel-style hotel run by husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**DEAUVILLE** Campanile 2\*  
Motel-style with family rooms RO £29 £39 £16  
**DIEPPE** Campanile 2\* On the quayside, motel-style, run by husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
Climate 2\* Motel-style with its own restaurant RO £29 £39 £16  
**DUNKERQUE** Campanile 2\*  
Modern hotel on outskirts RO £29 £39 £16  
Climate 2\* Modern hotel with restaurant and bar RO £29 £39 £16  
**EPERNAY** Campanile 2\* Motel-style with its own restaurant RO £29 £39 £16  
Climate 2\* Just minutes' walk from the Champagne vineyards RO £29 £39 £16  
La Brégallière 4\* Situated in the vineyards, and with a superb restaurant RO £49 £59 £24  
**GOSNAY** Chateau de Val St. Euphrat 4\* A former monastery, it

LAON Campanile 2\* Motel-style, own restaurant, run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
Maison 3\* Located in Chaulmoille overlooking a lake and with sports facilities RO £29 £39 £16  
**LE HAVRE** Clarendon 2\*  
Convenient base for visiting Caen or Honfleur RO £29 £39 £16  
Ibis Centre 2\* In the centre with its own restaurant RO £29 £39 £16  
Sun only LE TOUQUET Hotel Red Fox 2\* Modern, close to the seafront RO £29 £39 £16  
Grand Hotel Park Plaza 4\* On the banks of the River Canche, indoor swimming pool, Jacuzzi RO £39 £49 £24  
Holiday Inn Resort 4\* On the edge of the forest, indoor swimming pool, fitness room, restaurant RO £39 £49 £24  
Le Grand Hotel Bellevue 3\*  
Elegant 18th century hotel in the centre RO £39 £49 £24  
Sofitel Metropole 4\* Elegant piano bar and restaurant BB £39 £49 £24  
Hotel Alliance 4\* A marriage of 17th century convent and modern hotel RO £39 £49 £24  
Supp. Supp. Mod-Thur  
**LUXEMBOURG** Moulin de Moinbreux 4\* Converted 18th century watermill with a Michelin-starred restaurant. Stay two nights for the price of one. RO £39 £49 £24  
**LYON** Clarendon 2\* Comfortable, modern with bar and restaurant RO £29 £39 £16  
Best Western Hotel Carlton 3\* Traditional, central RO £39 £49 £24  
**MAFFLEURS (NR PARIS)** Chateau de Maffleurs 4\* Nineteenth-century chateau hotel 22km north of Paris. Tennis, archery and horseriding (all payable) RO £29 £39 £16  
MEALD Clarendon 2\* On the edge

of Meaux, 15 minutes' drive from Disneyland, a modern hotel run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**MONTREUIL** Les Hauts de Montreuil 2\* 18th-century coaching inn in the heart of historic Montreuil, an hour's drive from Orléans. The gastro-nomic restaurant has beers and open fire RO £29 £39 £21  
Supp. Supp. for bath/WC  
**NICE** Novotel Centre 3\* Near the Palais des Expositions RO £29 £39 £16  
Sofitel 4\* Sauna and gym, panoramic views over the old town, RO £29 £39 £16  
Sorel Coeur RO £29 £39 £16  
Fit-Sun only  
Dauphin 3\* Free fitness centre, solarium and sauna, easily accessible from the Paris ringroad. BB £29 £39 £16  
Neuilly Park 3\* Quiet side street in fashionable Neuilly. BB £29 £39 £16  
Princesse Isabelle 3\* Excellent location for those wishing to drive to Paris, free access to a fitness centre. BB £29 £39 £16  
Hotel Etolia Mallet 3\* Within walking distance of the Arc de Triomphe, charming, antique furnishings RO £39 £49 £22  
Hotel Montebello 3\* Off Rue

St Paul de Vence Comfort Inn 3\* Historic Provencal village with fine views as far as the sea BB £39 £49 £24  
**STRASBOURG** Comfort Hotel Plaza 3\* Central, with own restaurant BB £39 £49 £24  
Ibis Les Halles 2\* Central and with its own bar and restaurant BB £39 £49 £24  
Holiday Inn City Centre 4\* Indoor pool, sauna, solarium (payable), steamroom and fitness room RO £49 £59 £24  
**TORCY** Clarendon 3\* Only two stops from Disneyland, children under 12 free when sharing with parents RO £29 £39 £16  
**GERMANY**  
BERLIN Hilton 5\* Every amenity from restaurants, bars and a disco to indoor pool, sauna, solarium and squash court BB £39 £49 £24  
Holiday Inn Crown Plaza Centre 4\* Close to the Kurfürstendamm, two restaurants, indoor pool, solarium, fitness room RO £39 £49 £24  
Lafayette, convenient for Eurostar clients arriving at Gare du Nord BB £39 £49 £24  
Comfort Hotel République 3\* Close to the Place de la République, modern, comfortable RO £29 £39 £16  
Montmartre Inn 2\* Recently renovated, close to the Moulin Rouge BB £39 £49 £24  
Comfort Inn Modiford 3\* New hotel fifteen minutes' walk to the heart of the Latin Quarter. BB £39 £49 £24  
Comfort Hotel St Augustin 3\* Between the Champs Elysees and the Opera BB £39 £49 £24  
Jardin de Paris Marais 2\* Small, traditional hotel in the oldest area of Paris RO £29 £39 £16  
Grand Hotel de l'Univers 3\* Located on a cobbled side street in the heart of the colourful Latin Quarter BB £39 £49 £24  
St Paul 3\* Dates back to the 17th century, breakfast in the stone-vaulted cellar BB £39 £49 £24  
Comfort Hotel Louvre Montana 3\* Close to the Tuileries gardens and the Place Vendôme BB £39 £49 £24  
Holiday Inn Paris Bastille 4\* Modern, comfortable and close to the new Opera house. RO £49 £59 £24  
Holiday Inn La Villette 4\* Ideal for self-drive clients, close to Cité des Sciences. RO £49 £59 £24  
Elysées Regence 4\* Excellent location BB £39 £49 £24



Holiday Inn Garden Court, Ostend 3-star from £39 per person

Quality Hotel 3\* Recently renovated only 10 minutes from the beach RO £29 £39 £16  
Holiday Inn Resort Nice 4\* On the beachfront west of Nice and close to the marina and the Cap 3000 shopping centre RO £49 £59 £24  
OMAHA BEACH Mercure 3\* Close to the D Day landing beaches, modern and part of a 27-hole golf complex overlooking the sea RO £29 £39 £16  
Available March 1-27 only  
**PARIS** Forest Hill Boulogne 3\* West of Paris on the banks of the Seine, with a restaurant overlooking the river, public transport to centre approx 23 RO £24 £34 £16  
Hotel Godefroy 2\* Small, traditional hotel in the west of Paris near La Defense RO £24 £34 £16  
Sovereign Clarendon 3\* Charming, small hotel near Metro RO £29 £39 £16  
Sovereign St Ouen 2\* On the banks of the Seine to the north-west of Paris, striking, modern RO £29 £39 £16  
Amaya Lamarck 2\* Near Montmartre and the Sacré-Coeur RO £29 £39 £16  
Min two nights stay  
Hotel de Dion Bouton 2\* Views over the Seine, small, traditional RO £29 £39 £16  
Hotel Espace Champenot 2\* Recently renovated, north west of city centre, Metro Louise Michel RO £29 £39 £16  
Jardin de Paris Montmartre 2\* Within walking distance of the

Hotel prices based upon ONE night sharing a twin/double room, including return Channel crossing for completed travel during the period February 1 - March 28, 1997. NB - some of the hotels may be available outside the stated offer period, please call for details.  
CHILDREN - Some hotels offer up to two FREE child places when sharing a room with two adults. Please ask for further details at the time of booking.  
KEY: RO - Room only. BB - Bed and Breakfast. All hotel categories are local ratings.  
Car +4, Car +2 and Extra Night prices are per person as stated. Car +3 prices available on request.

**PONT L'EVESQUE** Clarendon 2\* Motel-style hotel opposite a lake and leisure area RO £29 £39 £16  
**RECQUES** Chateau de Cocove 3\* 18th century chateau a 15-minute drive from Calais RO £39 £49 £24  
**REIMS** Ballades 1\* A value-for-money stopover RO £29 £39 £16  
Grand Hotel du Nord 2\* Comfortable, centrally located on the Place d'Erton RO £29 £39 £16  
Quality Hotel 3\* Modern, own restaurant, central BB £39 £49 £24  
L'Assiette Champenoise 4\* Beautiful mansion, indoor pool, sauna BB £49 £59 £24  
**ROUEN** Clarendon 2\* Central, restaurant serves regional dishes RO £29 £39 £16  
Clarendon Centre 2\* Motel-style with its own bar and restaurant RO £29 £39 £16  
Mercure Champs de Mars 3\* Comfortable, ten minutes' walk from the historic centre RO £39 £49 £24  
Hôtel de Dieppe 3\* Well-known, in the heart of the old quarter, opposite the railway station RO £39 £49 £24  
**SENIUS** Campanile 2\* Motel-style, run by a husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**SOISSONS** Campanile 2\* Motel-style, own restaurant, husband and wife team RO £29 £39 £16  
**ST MALO** Mercure 3\* Overlooking the sea, excellent base for exploring the Breton coastline RO £29 £39 £16  
ST OMER Les Frangins 2\* Traditional, family-run, central RO £29 £39 £16  
La Bretagne 3\* Modern, central, gastronomic restaurant RO £39 £49 £24  
Chateau Tiquettes 4\* In extensive grounds, 16th century chateau, an ideal retreat RO £39 £49 £24  
**ST PAUL DE VENCE** Comfort Inn 3\* Historic Provencal village with fine views as far as the sea BB £39 £49 £24  
**STRASBOURG** Comfort Hotel Plaza 3\* Central, with own restaurant BB £39 £49 £24  
Ibis Les Halles 2\* Central and with its own bar and restaurant BB £39 £49 £24  
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Holiday Inn La Villette 4\* Ideal for self-drive clients, close to Cité des Sciences. RO £49 £59 £24  
Elysées Regence 4\* Excellent location BB £39 £49 £24

**Holiday Inn Kurfürstendamm** 4\* Ideal base for exploring the designer shops and excellent restaurants RO £39 £49 £24  
**HAMBURG** Ibis Altona 2\* Central, modern with a bar and restaurant RO £39 £49 £24  
**MUNICH** Holiday Inn South 4\* All bedrooms have balcony, ideal location for exploring Germany's cultural capital RO £39 £49 £24  
**GREECE**  
ATHENS Hilton 5\* Views over to the Acropolis, three restaurants, bedrooms with balconies RO £39 £49 £24  
**HUNGARY**  
BUDAPEST Ibis Volga 2\* Close to the river and a few minutes from the centre by underground RO £29 £39 £16  
Mercure Korona 3\* Close to the National Museum and main sights, modern, restaurant and fitness centre BB £39 £49 £24  
Hilton 5\* Built around an historic monument on Castle Hill, next to the 13th century St Matthias church, three restaurants serve both Hungarian and international cuisine RO £49 £59 £24  
**ITALY**  
FLORENCE Holiday Inn 4\* modern, comfortable, on the outskirts, restaurant, fitness room RO £49 £59 £24  
Sofitel 4\* Built in part of a 17th century palace, close to the centre BB £39 £49 £24  
ROME Holiday Inn St Peter's 4\* Less than 3 kms from the Vatican and St Peter's and only 5 kms from the city centre RO £39 £49 £24  
Sofitel 4\* Central with views of the Villa Borghese gardens BB £39 £49 £24  
Hilton 5\* Set in 15 acres of Mediterranean gardens, with a free shuttle to the city centre RO £39 £49 £24  
VENICE Sofitel 4\* Stands in the Papadopoli Gardens, overlooking the Tolentini Canal and

close to many of the sights BB £39 £49 £24  
**NETHERLANDS**  
AMSTERDAM Topp Inn Oosterpark 4\* New hotel close to the Oosterpark and the Tropical Museum BB £49 £59 £24  
No supplement for travel by Stena Line (Harwich-Hook of Holland) All clients staying at this hotel receive a voucher for free entry into a Diamond factory and a free canal trip  
Cok Tourist Class 3\* In a quiet, attractive residential area close to the Vondelpark, west of Amsterdam's city centre BB £49 £59 £24  
No supplement for travel by Stena Line (Harwich-Hook of Holland)  
LEIDEN Holiday Inn 4\* Excellent range of leisure facilities RO £49 £59 £24  
ZAANDAM Ibis 4\* North of Amsterdam, convenient for the charming windmill village of



Hotel Clerly, Hesdin-L'Abbe 3-star from £39 per person

restaurants serve both Hungarian and international cuisine RO £49 £59 £24  
**PORTUGAL**  
LISBON Sofitel 4\* On the Avenida da Liberdade, ten minutes walk from the old quarter. Piano bar and restaurant offering regional and international cuisine RO £49 £59 £24  
**SPAIN**  
MADRID Best Western Hotel Cortez 3\* Within walking distance of many of the sights and with its own restaurant, bar and solarium RO £39 £49 £24  
Best Western Hotel Arosa 4\* On the Gran Via in the heart of Madrid RO £49 £59 £24  
Holiday Inn Crown Plaza Centre 4\* Excellent central location and with a bar, restaurant, fitness room, sauna and whirlpool RO £39 £49 £24

Hotels are available outside the stated offer period, please call for details.  
CHILDREN - Some hotels offer up to two FREE child places when sharing a room with two adults. Please ask for further details at the time of booking.  
KEY: RO - Room only. BB - Bed and Breakfast. All hotel categories are local ratings.  
Car +4, Car +2 and Extra Night prices are per person as stated. Car +3 prices available on request.

## HOW TO BOOK YOUR SHORT BREAK

Call EuroDrive Holidays on 0181-324 4000 (Mon-Fri 9am-8pm, Sat 9am-5.30pm). Have your credit card ready and quote The Times Passport to Europe to qualify for the special prices. Then collect three differently numbered tokens from The Times and attach them to the voucher (which will appear throughout this week), add your personal reference number which you will be given when you make your holiday booking request. Token 1 appears below.

**BOOKING A SHORT BREAK BY AIR**  
Contact Hamilton Travel on 0171-344 3333 to make a separate provisional booking for your flight seats. Then contact EuroDrive on 0181-324 4000 to make a booking request for your chosen hotel, subject to availability. You will be contacted with an alternative within 48 hours if your chosen hotel is not available. The total cost of your short break by air will consist of EuroDrive's hotel-only price (including £15 booking fee per party) PLUS the cost of your flight(s) with Hamilton Travel and airport taxes. Remember to have your credit card ready and quote The Times Passport to Europe to qualify for the special prices.

**INSURANCE**  
It is a condition of this offer that travellers have adequate insurance cover. EuroDrive offers special insurance rates: Cover for up to three days is £6.50 per adult, or only £8.50 for up to five days. Child rates (aged 4-15) are 50 per cent of adult rates and a special family policy (up to 2 adults + all children) is available at just £16.25 (three days), £21.25 (five days). Infants (0-3) are free. Motor Breakdown insurance can be provided at a cost of £22 (three days) or £26 (five days). Full policy details and insurance prices for short breaks by air are available on request.

THE TIMES  
EuroDrive  
TRAVEL CLUB  
SHORT BREAKS  
TOKEN 1

**EURODRIVE TERMS & CONDITIONS** Offer prices are valid for completed travel by March 28, 1997. Please try to book at least 10 days prior to your intended departure. Standard conditions of EuroDrive Holidays apply to all bookings, together with the following special conditions. All bookings are subject to availability and requested space. Alterations and cancellations (up to 14 days prior to departure if possible), are subject to a £30 amendment fee and will only be accepted in writing by recorded post. Cancellations made more than 14 days before departure will be charged 50 per cent of the full price. Any made within 14 days of departure will be charged 100 per cent of the full price. All Eurostar amendments will incur a 100 per cent cancellation charge. Insurance is strongly recommended. No refunds will be made on insurance premiums under any circumstances. You must hold a valid passport for travel to Europe. Non-EU passport holders must check visa requirements. In the case of operational disruption for any reason, Times Newspapers and EuroDrive will not be liable for any additional expenses incurred or any other form of compensation. For your peace of mind and financial security, EuroDrive is a fully bonded member of ABTA Licence No. V473X.  
**HAMILTON TRAVEL TERMS & CONDITIONS** All fares shown are per person and are correct at the time of going to press. These fares are subject to availability at the time of booking and are exclusive of airport taxes. Flight reservations and inquiries should be made directly with Hamilton Travel Ltd on 0171-344-3333. Full payment is required on confirming your reservation. Only when payment is received will the ticket be issued and the flight guaranteed. Amendments to confirmed reservations are subject to airline rules and regulations applicable to the fare type booked. Please ask for further details before confirming your reservation. Cancellation charges for flights are as follows: before ticket issue £50 per passenger, after ticket issue no refund. All cheques should be made payable to Hamilton Travel Ltd. You may also pay by most major credit and debit cards. Credit card transactions are subject to a 1.5 per cent booking fee. Passport/visa requirements for destinations listed are available on request. Hamilton Travel Ltd Act 1498.

CHANGING TIMES

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**Eat out for £5**

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## RESULTS AND STATISTICS

## TODAY

Interims: BAA (Q3), Labovna Platinum Mines, Media Business Group, Mid Wynd International, Potgietersrust Platinum, Rustenburg Platinum Holdings, TR Smaller Companies Investment Trust, US Smaller Companies Investment. Finals: European Assets Trust, Economic statistics: UK provisional M0 money supply (January), UK purchasing managers' index (January), UK Nationwide house price index (January), World Economic Forum in Davos, US construction spending (December), US Treasury auction of short-term T-bills.

## TOMORROW

Interims: Games Workshop, Stoves. Finals: Gartmore British Income, St Andrews Trust, Economic statistics: UK Halifax house price index (January), UK housing starts and completions (December), UK CBI regional trends survey (January), World Economic Forum in Davos, Federal Open Market Committee meeting, US Treasury auction of short-term T-bills, API weekly oil supply statistics, President Clinton delivers State of the Union address.

## WEDNESDAY

Interims: Betacom, British Sky Broadcasting, Health-care, Continental Assets, SKF. Finals: ICI, Crest Nicholson, Economic statistics: UK industrial manufacturing output (December), UK SMMT new car registrations (January), Bank of France T-bond auction, US weekly jobless claims.

## THURSDAY

Interims: British Telecom (Q3), Westminster Healthcare, Continental Assets, SKF. Finals: ICI, Crest Nicholson, Economic statistics: UK industrial manufacturing output (December), UK SMMT new car registrations (January), Bank of France T-bond auction, US weekly jobless claims.

## FRIDAY

Interims: Amicable Smaller Enterprises, Eldridge Pope, Heavies Brewery, Murray European Investment. Finals: none scheduled. Economic statistics: UK CBI distributive trades survey (January).

## Industrial giant reaches low point

ICI: Fourth-quarter results from Imperial Chemical Industries, the industrial conglomerate, on Thursday are expected to make fairly bleak reading and mark a low point in the group's trading cycle. According to NatWest Securities, pre-tax profits are set to fall 45 per cent from £193 million to £107 million. That gives an overall figure for the year of £605 million, compared with £951 million for the previous year.

The results will reflect a further deterioration for the materials division with acrylics, polyester film and polyurethanes all hit by rising costs and fluctuating exchange rates. Its performance will be significantly down on the third quarter.

The explosives division has suffered another difficult quarter with little benefit, as yet, percolating through from its restructuring programme. However, there is likely to have been a small improvement on the previous quarter in ICI's industrial division. Volume increases in several areas may have been offset by a further softening in the price of titanium dioxide, which has now slipped 20 per cent in the past year.

The paint division may have overcome seasonal weakness in the final quarter to record an encouraging result helped by a solid contribution from Bunge, lower costs and restructuring benefits. In spite of the downturn, brokers are pinning their hopes on a 7 per cent rise in the annual dividend to 32p.

**BRITISH TELECOM:** An encouraging rise in revenue of about 5 per cent to £3.8 billion will feature when the group unveils its third-quarter figures on Thursday. But this may be offset partly by an increase of almost 6 per cent in operating costs as BT continues to invest heavily in new areas both at home and overseas.

Pre-tax profits are likely to be £885 million compared with £829 million for the corresponding period, while operating profits grow 4 per cent to £970 million as the redundancy charge drops from £60 million to £40 million. Earnings per share



Sir Ronald Hampel is likely to announce a dip at ICI which is at the bottom of its trading cycle

are expected to increase 5 per cent from 8.7p to 9.1p.

Insider call volumes grew by 5 per cent in the year to September 1995, and by a further 7 per cent in the following year. Growth of 10 per cent was recorded in the second quarter with a further rise of 8 per cent envisaged in the third.

Analysts say the growth reflects a revival in economic activity, good marketing and new products.

Brokers have pencilled in total profits of £3.1 billion for the full year.

**BRITISH SKY BROADCASTING:** Last week the group linked with Granada Television and Carlton Television to make a joint bid for the right to launch digital terrestrial television in Britain.

On Wednesday, BSkyB — which is 40 per cent owned by News International, the subsidiary of The News Corporation that owns The Times — unveils half-year figures expected to show a sharp rise in both income and profits.

At the pre-tax level UBS, the broker, is looking for £116 million, up 9 per cent, while NatWest

Securities has pencilled in £150.5 million, before the cost of the DFI investment in Germany, which has so far failed to live up to expectations. That compares with £106.3 million for the corresponding period.

Revenues are expected to have soared by 25 per cent to £880 million with subscriber numbers up sharply with the help of a major marketing programme by electrical retailers in the final quarter of 1996. But the rising cost of making programmes will have exerted pressure on operating margins which are thought to

have shrunk from 32.7 per cent in the second half of 1996 to 29.7 per cent.

NatWest says earnings will have increased by about 40 per cent to almost 8p, while UBS is forecasting a modest increase of 9 per cent to 6.1p. Shareholders should be rewarded with a 20 per cent increase in the payout to 3p per share.

**BAA GROUP:** These will be the first set of figures published by the airport operator since the quinquennial review which imposed a price regime of RPI-X per cent.

Due to be published today, they are expected to reveal a solid performance with pre-tax profits for the first nine months up from £361 million to £392 million and earnings almost 10 per cent higher at 28.7p. A 9 per cent increase in the dividend to 4.5p per share is envisaged.

Passenger volume in the third quarter rose 4 per cent overall, with retail sales per passenger thought to be 2 per cent higher. Sales growth is likely to continue as the group's heavy refurbishment programme at various terminals reaches completion.

Meanwhile, progress is being made with the planning proposal for Terminal 5 at Heathrow, which could be completed in 2003 at a cost of £1.5 billion.

**GARDINER GROUP:** The security equipment distributor is expected to have consolidated the solid 15 per cent profit growth recorded in the first half when it unveils full-year figures on Wednesday. Pre-tax profits are likely to have grown 14 per cent overall from £3.76 million to £4.3 million with earnings showing a similar increase to 2.65p a share.

Gardiner's second-half performance is likely to have lived up to expectations in spite of a wobble during August when demand trailed off and margins fell below budget. Export business has continued to grow with solid performance from closed-circuit television, access and fire divisions.

A 12 per cent increase in the payout to almost 1p is forecast by brokers.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## City awaits rate verdicts

CITY nerves will be jangling in the first half of this week as both the UK and US monetary committees meet to decide short-term interest rates. Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, will debate with Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England, on Wednesday. Publication last week of minutes of their December meeting highlighted a growing gap between them over monetary policy. Mr George appears to favour a half-point rise in base rate. However, recent soft economic data and an impending election have led the markets to conclude that UK rates will not rise.

The US Federal Open Market Committee meets on Tuesday and Wednesday. Most economists expect rates to stay on hold. A decision to raise rates would cause Wall Street shares to fall heavily, with London markets following in their wake.

Mr Clarke and Mr George will have some new monetary data, M10, the measure of narrow money supply, is expected to show a slight rise on Monday. MMS International, the forecasting group, predicts that the annual rate will rise from 7.1 per cent to 7.3 per cent. Economists will study December industrial production figures, to be published on Thursday, for signs that the rise in sterling is beginning to bite. However, MMS says that manufacturing output should still rebound after the shock fall in November, forecasting a 1 per cent increase. On Friday, the CBI distributive trades survey will provide further evidence of how sterling's rise has hit industrial confidence.

The outlook for European monetary union should become clearer on Monday when the European Commission issues a report on the accounting rules that can be applied in order to meet the 3 per cent GDP Maastricht deficit ceiling. Markets will be looking to see whether temporary measures such as selling gold reserves and using privatisation receipts to reduce the deficit will be allowed.

ALASDAIR MURRAY

## SUNDAY TIPS

The Sunday Times: Buy Cadbury Schweppes, Jacobs Holdings, Rixson, Meyer International. The Sunday Telegraph: Buy Flextech, J Saville Gordon, Wyko, JJB Sports, Chelsfield. The Observer: Buy BSkyB. Independent on Sunday: Buy Eidos, Avoid Lancia Trust, Sell Willis Corron, Yorkshire Water, Mail on Sunday, Buy Card Clear, AorTech International, Avoid Laporte.

## Zicor Mining placing subject to AIM listing

ZICOR MINING, a Canadian minerals exploration company, hopes to be quoted on London's Alternative Investment Market from February 11 (Graham Scamman writes). Ellis & Partners, the company's nominated broker, has arranged a placing of 4.7 million shares at 18p to raise about £850,000, conditional on the quotation. Grant Thornton, the accountant, is nominated adviser. Part of

the proceeds may be used to buy a business trading in ore and concentrates. Zicor also wants to develop the non-operative Van Stoeke zinc mine, which is not economic at current zinc prices.

Zicor, whose president and chief executive is Anthony Rhatigan, is currently quoted on only the Vancouver stock exchange. It is thought to be the first Vancouver-listed company to be admitted to AIM.

## Demand for stocks is likely to increase just as the supply falls

The January data were truly astonishing. You would have to go back many years to find a month when every major economic statistic was so far adrift from expectations. As the data were weaker than expected, the "boom hype" that gathered such momentum in the second half of 1996 seemed to evaporate in a fortnight.

This was only one month's data, but the hype was justifiably dispelled. The market had priced in more buoyancy than existed in reality. The economy never was as strong as many seemed to believe the latest figures for gross domestic product show growth of just 2.1 per cent and inflation is now trending down towards 2.1 per cent after the oil-inspired blip.

Expectations for interest rate increases by the summer, as expressed in markets, have fallen by some 40 basis points since the start of the year in response to the data. The weakness of the latest data creates such a degree of uncertainty about the pace of economic expansion that any policy change would be unwise. "Wait and see" is a policy stance even more suited to interest rates than to EMU.

The Governor of the Bank of England will surely moderate his enthusiasm for higher rates at this week's monetary meeting. He must accept that

the tone of his recently published comments at the December meeting were wide of the mark, given the evidence from the Christmas shopping period and the weakness in the rest of the data.

The Bank will also attend the meeting in the full knowledge that the extra strength of sterling since the last quarterly inflation report will be reflected in lower forecasts in the next report, to be published only a week later.

Rates should be left on hold in February, and the Chancellor will surely come to that conclusion. Expectations of rises could be moderated further after the "no move" news and the inflation report, but the real scope for performance lies in the gilt market.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks have rallied in the past month on the back of the weak data, but still have further to go. Pricing in a more realistic assessment of the economy with lower growth, is part of the story, but the impetus for the price action will probably come from supply and demand news that will unfold in the weeks ahead.

The usual post-auction relief

will be boosted by a growing realisation that the Government could end this financial year a little ahead on its funding. The volatility of the March PSBR figure makes the arithmetic precarious, but the chance of overfunding is greater than of underfunding.

The really good news will be in the funding remit for the year starting in April, to be released next month. Market players will meet the Bank of England over the next few weeks to discuss it.

As expectations grow firmer that funding guidelines will change in the year ahead, conventional stocks of medium and long-dated maturity should perform well. I expect to see the planned issuance of conventional gilts fall, with more index-linked bonds and floating rate notes being issued in their place.

Modifications to the guidelines will be driven by the desire to save money. Governments can switch between alternative methods of financing, just as individuals and companies do, and it makes sense for the UK Government to do so now. There is also a chance that the Government

will start to issue bonds denominated in foreign currencies to finance the deficit. It certainly ought to.

The market impact could be dramatic. At the extreme, the issuance of medium and long-dated gilts could fall in the coming financial year, from about £22 billion under the current rule to no more than £12 billion to £15 billion.

Even under normal circumstances this would force down yields, but the trend will be enhanced by two already established gilt-positive flows: the increase in the investor base from opening up and simplifying the gilt market, and the steady but continuing reweighting of UK pension funds from equities to bonds.

There will be a new and important impetus from an influx of cash from Japanese funds, which need to boost the yield on their investments, and from European fund managers who fear losing profits made from the convergence of rates in 1996. Add the growing belief among traditional investors in the UK's policy framework and the prospect of low inflation, and there is a recipe for a healthy increase in demand — just as supply is expected to fall.

It is a dangerous time to be short of gilts.

SIMON BRISCOE  
Nikko Europe

## Racal seeks partner for telecoms drive

RACAL, the defence electronics and communications group, yesterday confirmed that it was seeking a partner to help to expand its new telecoms business (Eric Reguly writes).

Racal wants to sell about half of the business, known as Racal Network Services, to a big telecoms group in exchange for cash and the opportunity to develop an international presence. A spokes-

man for Racal would not comment on reports that it had held discussions with GTE, the American local telephone company, which wants to enter the European market.

Racal Network Services has turnover of about £300 million a year and has been awarded an overseas licence by the Government. Its largest division is British Rail Telecommunications, bought by Racal for £133 million in 1995.

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CHANGING TIMES

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 39

## SPEKBOOM

(b) The pouslane-tree (*Portulacaria Afra*) of South Africa. Causing a Hunter's Life in South Africa, 1850: "One vast jungle of dwarfish evergreen shrubs and bushes, amongst which the spekboom was predominant."

## SUG

(a) A species of fish-tissue parasite on the trout, Walton, Angler, 1655: "Many of them [sc. trout] have sticking to them Sugrs or Trout lice, which is a kind of a worm, in shape like a Clove or a Pin with a big head."

## SONSE

(b) Abundance, plentifulness, plenty, prosperity. Scottish and Irish. from the Gaelic *sonas* good fortune, prosperity. "Something of good size and value would be said to have some sonse with it."

## SWIMMERET

(a) An abdominal limb or appendage of a crustacean, adapted for swimming. A swimming-foot or pleopod. An adaptation of swimmer. Hudley, *Crayfish*, 1880: "Attached to the sternal side of every ring of the abdomen of the female there is a pair of limbs, called swimmerets."

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## CHANGE ON WEEK

## THE POUND

US dollar

1.6027 (-0.0260)

German mark

2.6233 (-0.0269)

Exchange index

94.4 (-0.9)

Bank of England official close (4pm)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share

2847.1 (+4.0)

FTSE 100

4275.8 (+57.0)

New York Dow Jones

6813.09 (+116.61)

Tokyo Nikkei Avge

18330.01 (+640.65)

## TOURIST RATES

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia \$	2.20	2.04
Austria Sch	19.51	18.01
Belgium Fr	57.25	52.95
Canada \$	2.14	2.14
Cypriot Cyp	0.824	0.789
Denmark Kr	10.62	9.82
Finland Mk	5.41	7.76
France Fr	9.28	8.65
Germany Dm	2.75	2.58
Greece Dr	451	405
Hong Kong \$	13.10	12.10
Ireland P	120	100
Israel Sh	5.62	4.97
Italy Lira	2099	2547
Japan Yen	210.60	194.60
Malta	0.643	0.588
Netherlands Gld	9.105	2.575
New Zealand \$	2.48	2.25
Norway Kr	11.00	10.20
Peru Sol	275.00	215.50
S. Africa Rd	7.91	7.11
Spain Ptas	229.50	216.50
Sweden Kr	12.28	11.48
Switzerland Fr	2.42	2.24
Turkey Lira	189420	181420
USA \$	1.707	1.577

Rates for small denominations (banknotes only) supplied by Barclays Bank. Different rates apply to foreign cheques. Rates as at close of trading on Friday.

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# Tesco considers giving its name to French chain

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

RESIDENTS of northern France may soon become used to the sight of a Tesco supermarket looming on the horizon as their British counterparts.

The company is considering remaining larger branches of its 100-strong Cateau chain of French supermarkets as Tesco, according to David Reid, finance director and deputy chairman.

So far, the only fully fledged branch of Tesco in France is in Calais, where it caters for duty-free British day-trippers.

Since September, Tesco has been selling a basic range of around 200 of its own-label products in Cateau supermarkets, which trade as Hyper Cadeau, Cadeau and Cadeau-Marché, and it may decide to increase the Tesco range available in those stores, Mr Reid said.

The moves towards a closer integration of Cateau suggest that, contrary to industry speculation, Tesco is unlikely to sell the French business — at least in the short term.

Several City analysts believe that Tesco ought to look for a buyer for Cateau, which it acquired in 1992 and which, in the face of stiff competition in northern France, has consistently failed to perform to expectations.

One analyst commented: "This is a conflicting signal to our view that there is no point in Tesco being there."

Another analyst said: "I think they will sell it, but not for a while. It may be sold under the new management."

Terry Leaby, the current deputy managing director, is set to become chief executive of Tesco from next month.

Tesco finds itself in an awkward position in France

because it has not joined in the widespread consolidation in the industry triggered by tightened government regulations on building new stores.

Last year, Tesco considered making a joint bid for Docks de France, the operator of the Mammouth hypermarkets. Docks was looking for a white knight to rescue it from a bid by Auchan. Mr Reid said that Tesco backed out because there was not enough time to put a deal together before the Auchan deal went through.

Other acquisitions by Tesco in France are considered unlikely in the short term because valuations there have risen steeply. Tesco's other foreign foray — into central Europe, where it has invested in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary — has met with more success.



Rand Araskog is not expected to use the aggressive tactic of bidding for Hilton Hotels

## Bae to push Eurofighter as Saudi custom is lost

By OLIVER AUGUST

BRITISH AEROSPACE is to make a strong marketing push for the Eurofighter in the Middle East after suffering a new setback when Saudi Arabia, a main export target for the all-purpose jet, decided to purchase 100 American F-16s in a \$30 billion deal.

The main focus of the marketing drive will be the Abu Dhabi air show next month. BAE, which is building the Eurofighter in a consortium with three European partners, will lobby Arab leaders to buy the Eurofighter because of its superior performance and in spite of its higher price compared with the F-16.

However, the push will be too late to persuade Prince Sultan, the Saudi Defence Minister, who will sign the F-16 deal in Washington this month. The US Government will place an order with Lockheed Martin on behalf of the Saudis and sell the aircraft on.

Military experts say that the Eurofighter and the F-16 are not directly comparable. The 20-year-old F-16 is a daytime interceptor, while the Eurofighter is an all-purpose jet. However, BAE marketing literature lists the F-16 as one of Eurofighter's five main competitors.

Saudi Arabia has always been identified as the best Eurofighter export market. About 10,000 UK jobs depend on the Eurofighter production.

BAE suffered another setback along with the Saudi F-16 move, when the United Arab Emirates excluded the Eurofighter from its selection list for a new combat jet. The UAE, which host the Abu Dhabi air show, "down-selected" two planes, the French Rafale and the F-15, built by McDonnell Douglas. Both

planes feature on BAE's list of Eurofighter competitors.

The F-16, one of the most admired fighter jets, has been sold to Bahrain, Egypt, Israel and Turkey, but never before to Saudi Arabia. The US air force used the aircraft in the Gulf War, while the Saudis flew BAE-built Tornado F-3s.

The Saudis are known to be disappointed with the F-3, which was hardly used in the war. Industry insiders say this is one reason why the Saudis have bought American, rather than British, Critics allege that the F-3 had wrongly wired missile systems and developed cracks on the fuselage.

An industry insider said the Saudis' F-16 deal may mark a strategic change. Rather than buy a few very sophisticated aircraft, such as the Eurofighter, the Saudis may have opted for "quantity over quality".

## Small firms outdo big businesses

SMALL firms are outperforming larger ones in terms of orders and jobs — but the stronger pound is hitting small business exports too (Philip Bassett writes).

In its latest small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) trends report, the CBI says that over the past four months, SMEs have enjoyed their highest increase in orders for a year — though at a net balance of 9 per cent of companies reporting higher orders, the figure is less than half the expected level indicated by the survey.

But employment growth is increasing in SMEs, the survey shows, with a higher than expected total of 7 per cent recording a rise in employment. Output is also still increasing, though at a net balance of 11 per cent of companies registering a rise, it is going up at a lower rate than was expected.

## ITT may sell assets to fight off Hilton

FROM RICHARD THOMSON IN NEW YORK

THE board of ITT, the hotel and gambling group, will consider selling more than \$3 billion of assets when it meets tomorrow to agree on a strategy to fight off a \$10.4 billion bid by Hilton Hotels. The assets include a stake in Madison Square Garden, two sports teams, cable and television networks.

Hilton has said that it would sell the assets to concentrate on the core hotel and gaming operations of ITT. These include the Sheraton chain of hotels and Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas.

Many analysts believe that Rand Araskog, ITT's chairman, will pre-empt Hilton's plan as part of his defence against the bid, rather than using the aggressive tactic of bidding for Hilton. The sales would virtually eliminate ITT's debt.

ITT's 50 per cent stake in MSG is worth between \$600 million and \$1 billion. It includes the Knicks, a basketball team, and the Rangers ice hockey team, both based there. ITT and Cablevision, its partner, paid \$1.08 billion for MSG two years ago. Rupert Murdoch, the chairman and chief executive of The News Corporation, parent company of The Times, is believed to be one potential buyer who would like to have MSG to do sports coverage on the Fox television channel.

Other assets that may be put on the block include WBIS, a sports television channel jointly owned with Dow Jones and worth about \$100 million. ITT also has a 5 per cent stake in Alcatel Alsthom, the French telephone company, worth around \$750 million. Educational Services, worth \$470 million, and World Directories, a global yellow pages with a value of about \$1 billion.

## Star players in the frame

TONY FRAHER is treating Singer & Friedlander to a series of football paintings. After the launch of the merchant bank's Football Fund, the soccer-loving chief executive of S&F Investment Funds plans to splash out £7,500 on a set of six watercolours. Entitled *Italia 90*, the gaudy collection of airbrush paintings was originally commissioned by Kellogg for the 1990 Football World Cup. Norman Mackenzie, a Scottish artist, won the International Advertising Association Award for the set, featuring star players from six European teams. "Being Irish I have a free choice of which team hangs in my office," says Fraher.

## Shuttle business

PETER BIRCH, the energetic chief executive of Abbey National, had amply demonstrated his personal commitment to Scotland even before he fired his first salvo at Scottish Anticline. Since the Abbey acquired Scottish Mutual in 1992 he has attended 53 of a possible 55 board meetings. "I've kept that shuttle service in business," he says.

## Family footsteps

ANDREW COOK, the self-confessed autodidact who is trying to thwart Triplex Lloyd's bid for William Cook, is merely following old family values in his style of running the group. One senior City investment manager, responsible as a youngster for a substantial investment in the company, recalls a routine visit to Cook's father and predecessor as chairman Andrew McTurk Cook. Cook senior introduced two forbidding figures either side of him as his lawyers, before asking the City slickers what they wished to say.

## Thin cat

CEDRIC BROWN is back in business. The scapegoated former British Gas chief executive has agreed to chair IntelliHome, a two-year-old small but ambitious Edinburgh company that has devised a home energy automation system that claims to save up to 40 per cent on bills. Jack McLaughlin, who joined Charles McGilivray-Davidson, an infotech expert, to set



up the company, impressed Brown so much that the man who became the epitome of the fat cat is giving his services free.

## Bye to Bambi

VENISON will be off the menu from today at Gladwin's, the Minster Court restaurant recently voted the City's favourite by *Square Meal* guides — replaced by lamb. The decision by patron-chef Peter Gladwin comes after manager Paul Weaver's encounter with a City Corporation deer in Epping Forest. Weaver swerved to avoid the beast and wrote off his rather modest Ford.

## Touche

RIGHT-THINKING economists' suspicions over the loyalty of the self-consciously alternative, co-operative Cambridge Political Economy Society have been confirmed by news that publication of *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, their organ, has been taken over by Oxford University Press. Thereby Oxford marginally redresses a greater grievance. *The Economic Journal*, Britain's pre-eminent bible for economics academics, is formally run by the Royal Economic Society, but has always been controlled by Cambridge, to the chagrin of lesser seats of the dismal science.

FINDING a benefactor for the new money gallery at the British Museum hasn't been easy. Bearing in mind HSBC's £17 million donation to fund the gallery for its first five years, director Robert Anderson ought to have taken more time before he divulged the contents of his wallet. "All I have is a boring Barclaycard," he sighed.

MORAG PRESTON

THE TIMES

# TOMORROW

TRAVEL
IT

FOOTBALL
ARTS

Richard Cork reviews the National Gallery's exhibition of Thomas Gainsborough's early work.

http://www.the-times.co.uk

CHANGING TIMES

## Desmond plans City airport hotel

By JON ASHWORTH

DERMOT DESMOND, the Irish investor, is considering plans for a 200-bed, four-star hotel at London City airport in east London. Partners are being sought for the complex, which would extend over the passenger drop-off zone to join with the airport terminal.

The project is part of the upgrading of London City, which has struggled for recognition since it opened ten years ago. Mr Desmond, who bought the airport from John Mowlem for £225 million in October 1995, has approved a wide-ranging refurbishment, including a new look for the terminal, and improved facilities.

Mr Desmond led the consortium that recently bought Sandy Lane in Barbados from



Desmond: upgrading

Granada for £38 million. His latest hotel project promises a boon to amenity-starved Docklands, and follows the announcement of a much larger scheme at Canary Wharf.

Ong Beng Seng, the Singaporean property and leisure tycoon, has joined with the Canary Wharf consortium to create a £300 million hotel, leisure, and residential development on an 11-acre site.

Richard Gooding, the airport's managing director, said there had been clear demand for such a hotel from business travellers. He said: "A lot of people like to use the facility of a hotel, if even for a few hours. We are looking at something with a lot of meeting rooms and short-term offices. It would be integrated into the terminal so that you could just check out of your hotel and check in for your flight, all in the same transaction."

Mr Gooding said joining with a partner was crucial to the success of the hotel project.

He said: "To do it on our own would be madness, because we don't know enough about that business."

London City handled nearly 730,000 passengers in 1996, and is expected to see the figure pass a million this year. Some 13 airlines currently serve 20 European destinations, including Frankfurt, Stockholm and Paris.

The hotel project is one of a raft of developments taking shape at the Royal Docks in east London. Norton Healthcare, the US pharmaceuticals group, is building its European headquarters nearby, and there are plans to create London's biggest exhibition and conference centre. Deloitte & Touche is assessing the feasibility of a £90 million national aquarium.

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Insurance Services

Philip Bassett looks at a controversial Brussels-inspired analysis of Britain's labour market

Brussels will fire its latest broadside against Britain today from a windowless room on the fourth floor of a dull office block in central London.

Peter Robinson, an academic at the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics, will outline to policy-makers the findings of a new study by the European Commission on the politically contentious issue of Britain's jobs performance.

How accurate is the Commission's description of the UK labour market, given Conservative suspicions that the Commission has an agenda on jobs that runs counter to the labour market deregulation pursued by the Government since it was first elected in 1979?

The report is one of a series of studies which Brussels has commissioned on the labour markets of all its member states. Using independent academics who, like Dr Robinson, have a proven track record in labour market analysis in their own country, the Commission's employment and social affairs directorate will deploy the 15 individual country studies to build up a detailed portrayal of the labour market across Europe as a whole.

The study, first disclosed in *The Times* last December, details every

## A study that pierces the heart of Tory posturing over jobs

aspect of the UK labour market — its job patterns, institutions, governing legislation, overall policies and related issues, including education and the tax and benefits system.

Among its principal findings are:   
□ Britain can sustain even lower unemployment. The Commission says that the sharp rise in employment in the UK since 1993 is a product of supply-side reforms and macroeconomic policy. It suggests, as a "reasonably optimistic" assessment, that a continuation of such policy will see unemployment in the UK fall on a sustainable basis to around 5 per cent to 6 per cent of the workforce — half the 1993 rate, making Britain likely to be the only member state to achieve this European Union target.

At the same time, the Commission argues that the fall in unemployment is not particularly the result of greater labour market flexibility. However, it does attribute the better jobs record to changing employer attitudes in that employers no

longer believe that recessions will be short-lived — so no longer hoard their labour, but get rid of employees quickly when they need to, and then hire people more quickly when a recovery arrives.

□ The Commission largely dismisses the value of flexibility — firstly, as an idea that is so imprecise as to be almost without meaning; and secondly, in practice, since it says that the UK already had a less regulated labour market than most European countries when the Conservatives came to power in 1979, and that "it is by no means obvious" that all policy since then has been in the direction of deregulation and greater flexibility.

Temporary and part-time employment trends have not accelerated in reality, and there is little evidence to sustain the idea of a significant decline in permanent employment. EU directives in particular have meant that there has been no overall shift to greater deregulation in terms of individual employment rights.

□ Greater wage inequality is one clear "unambiguous" trend in the UK's jobs market, with the decline in unionisation in Britain probably accounting for about a fifth of the wider distribution of wage rates.

□ Unsurprisingly, the Commission is sceptical about the Government's claim that the EU social chapter would be dangerous for Britain. It does concede, however, that the European working time directive would have a "disproportionate" effect in Britain because Britain has the highest average working hours in the EU and significant unpaid holiday entitlements.

□ The Commission does not back Labour's plan for a national minimum wage, but says that there is "no evidence" that the rag-bag of minimum wage provisions scrapped by the Conservatives were associated with increases in unemployment. "If anything," it argues that "there was a positive relationship between employment and minimum wages".

□ The Commission's study concludes, controversially, that there is a "good case for cautiously reversing some of the changes with respect to employment protection legislation and minimum wage regulation, given the evidence that the regimes which existed in 1979 had no significant adverse impact on employment".

Government ministers will regard this as a direct attack on the heart of the Conservatives' achievement, since the Government's step-by-step employment law changes are widely seen by Conservatives as their most significant success.

The Commission will argue today that its analysis of jobs and the labour market in Britain since 1979 is a fair and accurate reflection of the employment changes and picture in the United Kingdom now. It is illustrative of how sensitive the jobs issue is in the run-up to the election that such an analysis will be politically controversial.

But as the election draws closer, and Britain's economic performance moves to the centre of the electoral stage — particularly when mixed with the heady combination of Brussels and the European Union — the Commission's study will be a political football that both parties will wish to put into play.

# Confidence can't hide cracks in Santer's window on the world

Discord will ensue if people are tricked into donning the straitjacket of a single currency, says Janet Bush

Europe's great single currency project was billed as a topic of key importance at the Davos meeting of the World Economic Forum in Switzerland. It turned out to be a sideshow, and a somewhat risible one at that. The leading members of Europe's political and economic elite look increasingly isolated in a world economy that is rapidly competitive, dominated by the private sector and totally committed to the raw dynamism of the market.

Jacques Santer, President of the European Commission, was introduced by the Forum with some fanfare as Mr Europe. Like many a colleague at the centre of current continental European politics, he was notable for his lack of self-doubt. He said that the single currency is a fact of life, its credibility now established, the process of monetary union irreversible. He claimed that the euro would become an alternative reserve currency to the dollar. He boasted that monetary union would confer on Europe its proper status as a global superpower. "I am not Pangloss," he said. "I am looking at the empirical evidence."

Dismayingly for his col-

leagues in Brussels, his claims were greeted with giggles in this audience of world businessmen. A disparate range of alternative voices, speaking on the same platform and questioning Mr Santer's bold certainties, seemed to inhabit the real world, one far removed from the parallel universe of the President of the Commission.

Václav Klaus, President of the Czech Republic, politely scorned Mr Santer's global ambitions. "I am not sure that I want that. It is necessary to express our target this way? I want to be strong, but I don't need to be powerful," he said. George Soros called for a Congress of Europe to re-examine the Continent's population in a project that he said was increasingly losing their interest and intensifying a feeling of insecurity and fear. Even Britain's own Chancellor of the Exchequer, seen at home as a stubbornly committed European, reserved some disdain for his continental colleagues' reliance on the single currency as a panacea for economic ills.

The scepticism about the euro project on parade in Davos owes much to Europe's palpable economic difficulties. EU members' underper-

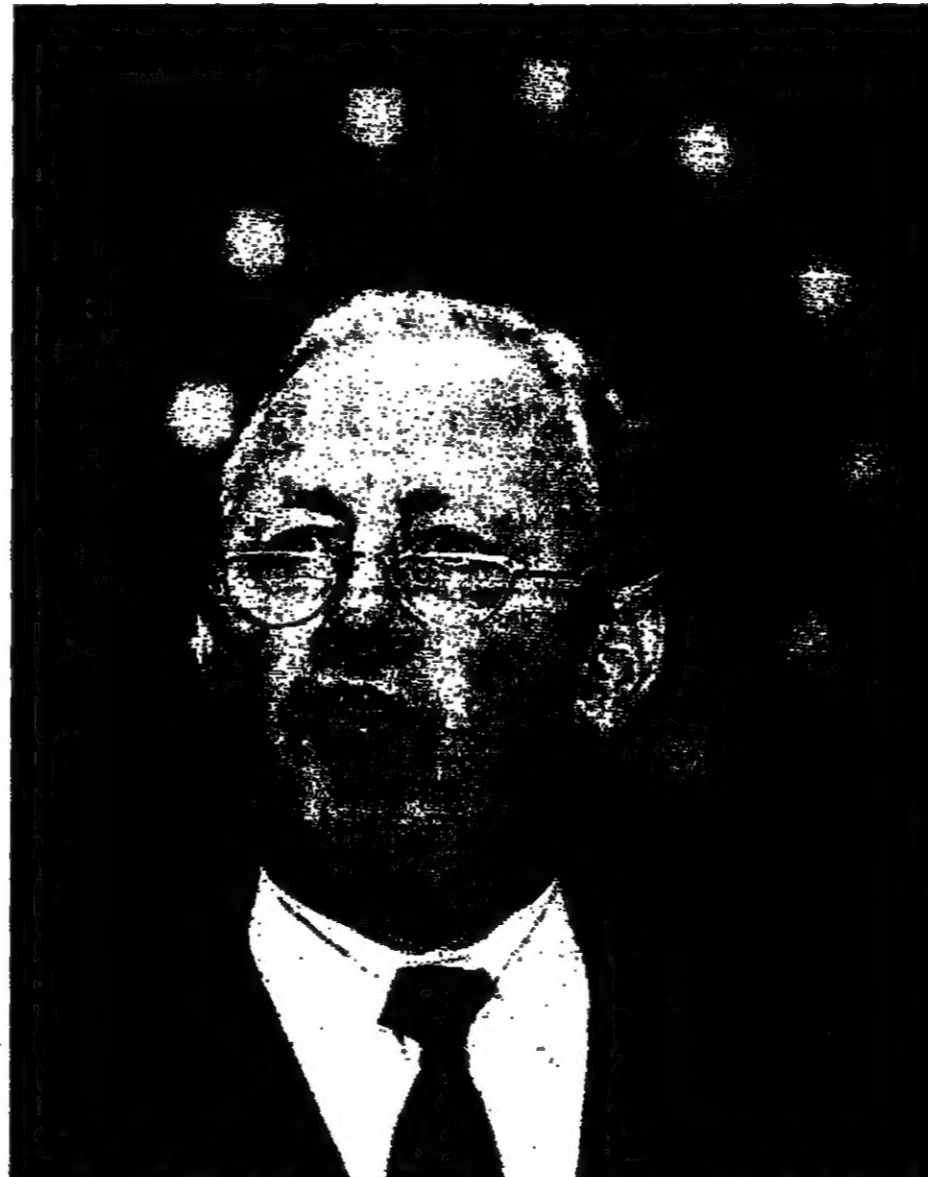
mance on growth, their mass unemployment and what is clearly still a deeply ambiguous attitude towards tackling the expensive and anticompetitive rigidities that riddle its corporate governance, labour markets and social security systems all came under attack. Aware of the overwhelming ideological pressure ranged against the cosseted European model, euro enthusiasts all pleaded their commitment to greater flexibility and deregulation, but, at the same time, championed gradualism and talked of social solidarity.

There are two key flaws in the Santer view of the world. The first is that, although traditional arguments about reinforcing the single market are still aired, the single currency is not, primarily, seen as a good in itself. Rather, it is seen as a voluntary straitjacket to force Europe into structural change. Only by having monetary and fiscal policy, the two great arms of economic management, tied behind its back, will Europe undertake the painful transition to true competitiveness. The chill winds of global competition are not enough in themselves, it seems, to force governments to act.

This dishonesty promises more social discord. People are being asked to accept a big cut in their living standards and financial security, but their political leaders are not explaining the sacrifice in terms of surviving in the global jungle. Instead, they are allowing all the blame to be pinned on the single currency. No wonder that the project does not have the momentum of collective popular will.

The other great failing of the single currency project is that it is motivated by politics not economics, a fact which has long aroused suspicion in Britain. In Brussels, en route to Davos, senior Eurocrats accused British Eurosceptics of lack of courage and an outdated obsession with nation state sovereignty. They ascribed the lack of euro fever in Britain to "hatred" towards Europe, refusing to admit that there is room for doubt that the single currency might work in economic terms.

One senior official acknowledged that the attempt to unite the currencies of 15 disparate and independent economies had never been tried before.



Jacques Santer says the single currency is a fact of life and monetary union irreversible

that nobody knew whether it would be a success, but that it was, in any case, Europe's destiny to plunge into the unknown. It had better bloody well work," he said.

Any nagging doubts are being kept strictly hidden as Europe's leaders devote themselves to the overriding political imperative of meeting the Maastricht treaty timetable and getting the project underway on January 1, 1999. In Davos, Theo Waigel, Germany's Finance Minister, spoke with theological certainty. "I have a saying which is as true as anything written in the Bible," he said. "The convergence criteria rule the timetable."

Central bankers admitted no earthly doubts about the risks of political pressure as Europe struggles with ever-rising unemployment. Horst Siebert, president of the Kiel

Institute of World Economics in Germany, suggested that "another 800,000 on the unemployment register might be the wings of the butterfly which starts the avalanche" of political and social revolt against monetary union. He suggested that this "noble project" could not succeed when there was no consensus on what constitutes the essence of an independent central bank.

Germany, dominated by the memories of the hyperinflation of the 1920s and 30 years of Bundesbank-inspired stability since, wanted true independence for the European Central Bank. France, Herr Siebert contended, has a dramatically different understanding of such things. It still sees monetary matters as political. The fine array of European central banking talent gathered in Davos brooded no such doubts. "Independence,"

one said quite simply, "is the law". Where does Britain stand in all of this? In private after a decade of radical structural reform, Britain was the quietest host of businessmen in Davos. They duly noted that Britain has achieved five years of solid, non-inflationary recovery accompanied by sharp falls in unemployment. The contrast with Europe's economic anaemia and lengthening dole queues was acknowledged. But Britain was given no public credit by European politicians and central bankers.

Jean-Luc Dehaene, Belgium's Prime Minister, accused Britain of making the same mistakes over and over again. "Britain didn't want to join the Common Market, but then changed its mind after a few years. I think monetary union will be exactly the same," he said.

Last week's warnings from the head of Toyota that Britain's decision on whether to join the euro bloc would inform its company's inward investment decisions were greeted with considerable glee.

In Brussels, officials threatened retaliation for Britain's stubborn insistence on its right to "wait and see". If Britain did not, at some stage, indicate its desire to join the single currency, it would gradually be shut out. The shape of Europe's institutions would be determined without its input. Protectionism would inevitably be a temptation and it would, the clear warning was made, be justified.

The true mark of the increasing defensiveness of Europe's euro architects is that the vision of a powerful, world-beating single market can so easily and cynically be turned into a weapon against sceptical rebels.

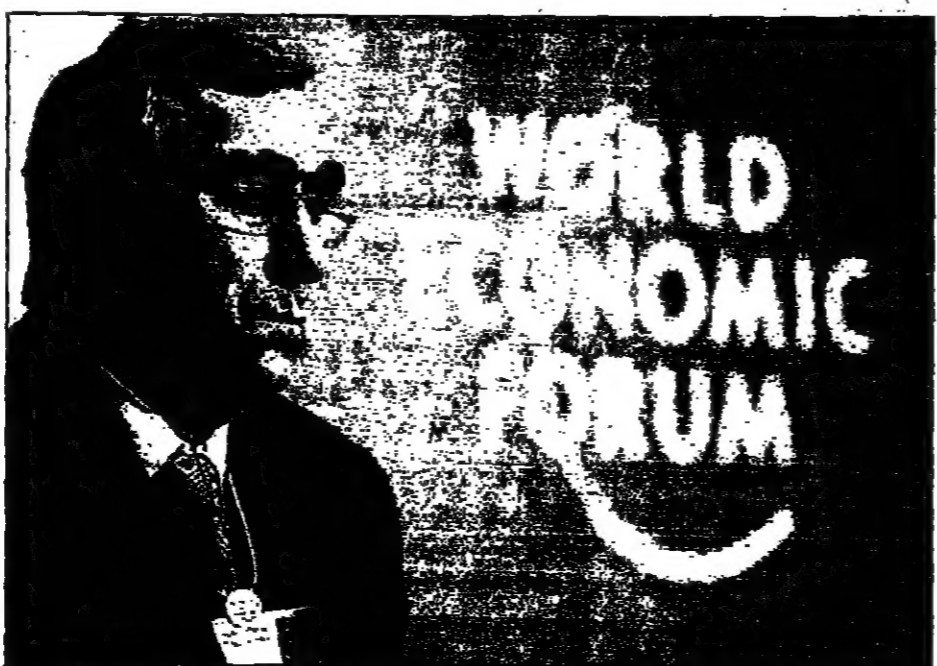
## Good-bye battery



Welcome to the future: Seiko Kinetic, the first quartz watch that turns your movement into power. Every move you make is converted into electrical impulses by a tiny built-in powerhouse. Ecological, reliable and efficient: wear it one day to gain energy for at least two weeks. Wear it daily — it will run continually. Made of titanium: light, yet strong and kind to your skin. 20 bar water resistant. One-way rotating bezel and screw lock crown. Seiko Kinetic — it's built to last. Someday all watches will be made this way.

SEIKO KINETIC

Seiko Kinetic etc. <http://www.seiko-corp.co.jp>



Theo Waigel says the convergence criteria agreed at Maastricht can be taken as gospel

## An ideal show for early risers

The Breakfast Programme, Radio 5 Live, 6.00am.

I doubt that many readers will have rushed to this space in time to hear this show from the start, but never mind, it is on the air five days a week and from today it ends at 9.00am rather than 8.30. The other two breakfast shows on BBC network radio tend to attract most attention. Today on Radio 4 because it generates political controversy and *The Breakfast Show* on Radio 1 because of that chap whose name I have mercifully forgotten already. But Radio 5's version, presented by Jane Garvey and Peter Allen, deserves attention: it is snappy, reacts fast to breaking news and carries interesting features, this week on American crime combating techniques. Give it a try.

The Late Book: Zoo, Radio 4, 12.30am.

Choosing novels for this slot is not easy. In general the brief is to be more adult and challenging than in the earlier *Book at Bedtime*, but to be challenging at gone midnight implies an audience which is either insomniac or working an understanding night shift. Zoo, written and read by the 25-year-old Tobias Hill, needs concentration early on, but the writing has a mesmerizing quality that rewards effort. The story is about Anja, a Finnish girl working at London Zoo, a strange animal called a tiger, its death and the disappearance of the carcase. But the appeal is in Hill's descriptive writing as much as the story: he is particularly adept at conveying sounds and smells and there is a thread of mystery which holds the attention. Peter Barnard

### RADIO 1

7.00am Radio 1 Breakfast Show 8.00 Simon Mayo 12.00 Mary Anne Hobbes 2.00pm Nick Campbell 4.00 Mark Goodier 7.00am Evening Session Includes Eels in session 8.00 In Concert: Boo Radleys. Recorded as part of the NME Live Awards 10.45 Mark Radcliffe. Includes a live session from Blur 12.00 Chris Sugrue 4.00am Olive Warran

### RADIO 2

8.00am Sarah Kennedy 7.30 Wake Up To Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.30 Jimmy Young 5.45 Sports Roundup 6.30 Just a Minute 7.01 Outlook 7.25 Words of Faith 7.30 Multitask 8.05 Business 9.15 Britain Today 9.30 Money On the Move 9.45 How to Listen 10.30 Words of Jazz 10.45 Radio Days. With the BBC Big Band under Barry Forgie 10.30 The Jamieson 12.00am Steve Madden 3.00 Alex Lester

### RADIO 5 LIVE

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 The Breakfast Programme. See Choice 8.35 The Magazine 12.00 Midday with Mel, includes at 12.30pm Moneycheck 2.00pm Bruce on Five, includes at 3.45 Entertainment News 4.00 John Inverdale 7.00am News Extra 7.35 Grandstand Patrick. The Scottish League Cup final victory over Celtic in 1971 8.00 The Big Fight. Coverage of tonight's European Featherweight title fight between Billy Hardy and Steve Robinson, from Sunderland 10.05am Talk 11.00 Night Extra 12.00am After Hours 2.05 Up All Night

### TALK RADIO

5.00am Chris Ashley and Sandy War 7.00 Paul Rose 8.00 Scott Chisholm 12.00 Louise Kelly 2.00pm Tony Boyd 4.00 Peter Dinkley 7.00 Max Durr Sportszone 10.00 James White 1.00am Miles Dickinson

### WORLD SERVICE

All times in GMT. News on the hour. 5.00am Europe Today 6.30 Europe Today 7.15 Off the Shelf 7.30 The Village Chat Show 8.10 Words of Faith 8.15 International Record 9.05 World Business Report 9.15 Anything Goes 9.45 Sports Roundup 10.30 BBC English 10.45 Off the Shelf 11.30 Omnibus 12.00pm Business 12.15 Britain Today 12.30 Andy Kershaw 2.05 Outlook 2.30 John Peel 3.05 Sports Roundup 3.15 The Learning World 3.30 Omnibus 4.15 World Today 4.30 BBC English 4.45 Britain Today 5.00 Business 5.45 Sports Roundup 6.30 Just a Minute 7.01 Outlook 7.25 Words of Faith 7.30 Multitask 8.05 Business 9.15 Britain Today 9.30 Money On the Move 9.45 How to Listen 10.30 Words of Jazz 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.10 Take Five 11.15 Record News 11.30 Multitask 12.00am Global Concerns 12.45 Britain Today 1.00 Outlook 1.25 Words of Faith 2.30 Omnibus 3.15 Sport 3.30 Multitask Features 4.30 Europe Today

### CLASSIC FM

4.00am Mark Griffiths 6.00 Mike Read 8.00 Harry Kelly 12.00 Seanamh Shorro 2.00am Luciano 3.00am Franz Joseph Haydn Cello Concerto No 1 in C major Hob Vltz 3.00 Jamie Cull 7.00 Classic Newsworld 7.30 Sorcerer (C.F. Bach Cello Suite in A major) 8.00 Evening Concert. Mendelssohn (Ruy Blas Overture); Schubert (String Quartet in A minor, Rosamunde, D604); Mozart (Cello Concerto, K314); Mendelssohn (Symphony No 3 in A minor, Op 56) 10.00 Michael Mappin 1.00am Neil Cooper

### VIRGIN RADIO

6.00am Russ 7.00am 10.00 Graham Dene 11.00am Jeremy Clark 12.00am Home 7.00 Paul Coyle (FM) / Robin Banks (AM) 10.00 Mark Forrest 2.00am Rendel Lee Rose

### RADIO 3

6.00am On Air. Presented by Andrew McGregor. Mozart, an Sanctus (Hummel); Liszt (Mephisto Waltz) 9.00 Morning Collection. Peter Holroyd lectures Mozart: chamber music including Serenade in B flat, K361 10.00 Musical Encounters, with Nicola Heywood. Includes Tchaikovsky (February, The Seasons); Fauré (Autumn); Beethoven (Piano Concerto No 3 in C minor); Grieg (The Singing, Haugussa) 12.00 Composer of the Week: Johannes Brahms. Concert. Live from St John's, Smith Square, London. Cheltenham Festival. Janacek, an Burghauer (Our Evening: A Slow-Away Last; Come Along; They Chattered Like Swans, On An Overgrown Path); Stravinsky (Concerto); Schubert (String Quartet in A minor, D844) 2.00 From the Proms. Another chance to hear Barry Tuckwell, horn, BBC Singers, Philharmonia, under Esa-Pekka Salonen. Stravinsky (Symphonies of Wind Instruments); Krumpholtz (Horn Concerto No 3 in E flat, K447); Sibelius (Symphony No 7) 3.45 Volcan. Ian Burnside introduces a recital from Shape Matings. Joan Rodgers, soprano; Ian Bostridge, tenor; Roger Vignoles, piano. Britain

(Seven Sonnets of Michelangelo); Fauré (Cinq Méditations de Verlaine); Rossini (L'Organo); Paganini (Sinfonia) 4.30 Hoagy's Jazz. Mel Hill examines the career of Hoagy Carmichael (1897-1981) 5.00 Musical Encounters. Includes J.C. Bach (Overture: La Caccia); Michael Douglady (The Cape tango); Dvořák (Romance in F for Violin and Orchestra) 7.30 Brahms Centenary. A series of concerts in which the London Symphony Orchestra, under its principal conductor Colin Davis, marks the centenary of the composer's death. Sara Mingos, alto; Gerhard Oppitz, piano. Overture; Gungard der Partzen; Antheus; Piano Concerto No 2 in B flat 9.10 Between Heaven and Hell. Michael Kustow examines the diverse prayers and dreams that hang over Jerusalem, the city once believed to be the navel of the world linking heaven and hell (US 15) 9.35 Vocal Quartet. The soprano Emma Kirkby sings music by Carissimi, followed by a recital by Pavarotti, sung by the Hilliard Ensemble 10.00 Ensemble. Penny Gore introduces a performance of Beethoven's Piano Concerto in A minor, Op 132, played by the Camilla Quartet 10.45 Meeting 11. With Mark Russell 11.30 Composers of the Week: London Piano School 12.30am Jazz Notes, with Campbell Durrant 1.00 Through the Night

### RADIO 4

5.55am Shipping Forecast (LW) 6.00 News Briefing 6.10 Farming Today 6.35 Prayer for the Day 6.50 Today 8.40 The New Commandments 8.50am Start the Week, with Times columnist Melvyn Bragg and guests Myra Dorn, Martin Howard-Jacobson, Johnnie Mortimer, Steven Pinker and Horst Siebert 10.00 News: Big Bang (FM), Jaz Nelson examines new ways of dealing with stress 10.00 Daily Service (LW) 10.15 On the Day (LW) 10.30 Woman's Hour 11.30 Money Box Live: 0171-580 4444 Financial news presented by Vincent Duggleby 12.00 News: You and Yours, with Mark Whitaker 12.25pm Counterpoint. The general knowledge music quiz hosted by Ned Sherrin 12.55 Weather 1.00 The World as One, with Nick Clarke 1.40 The Archers 2.00 News: Unofficial Record. Paula Wilcox stars as the private-eye Rosie Morsgarn, in the first of two stories written by Alan McDonald. With Helen Roberts and Dominic Gonslow 3.00 The Afternoon Shift. Helen Beckingham continues her journey into the arcane world of leetbooks 4.00 News 4.05 Kaleidoscope. Lynne Walker talks to the pianist Gerhard Oppitz and reviews the BBC2 adaptation of Joseph Conrad's epic Nostromo, screened on Saturday

4.45 Short Story: Trapped, by Les Langley. Read by Ronald Farrow 5.00 PM 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather 6.00 Start the Week 6.30 Just a Minute. Nicholas Parsons is joined by guests Clement Freud, Tony Hawks, Peter Jones and Fred MacAuley 7.00 News 7.05 The Archers 7.20 The Food Programme. Derek Cooper visits the Black Country 7.45 The Monday Play: Madam Webley, by Tom Woodcock. A psychic football drama set in a fictional northern British town. Starring Geraldine James and Chris Chibnall 9.15 The View From Here. Hermione Lee talks to the writer Anita Loos (45) 9.30 Kaleidoscope 9.35 Weather 10.00 The World Tonight, with Jeremy Harte 10.45 Book at Bedtime: The Pursuit of Love, by Nancy Mitford. Read by Anna Massey 11.00 The Book of the Week. Nick Baker takes a look behind the scenes of the UK Press Gazette (26) 11.00 Education Masters (LW) 11.30 King Solomon's Carpet (FM), by Barbara Vine, adapted by Nick Fisher. With Kim Wall and Kate Fenwick 11.45 11.30 Comedy in Parliament (LW) 12.00 News incl 12.27am approx Weather 12.30am The Late Book: Zoo. See Choice 12.45 Shipping Forecast 1.00 As World Service

FREQUENCY GUIDE. RADIO 1. FM 97.8-99.8. RADIO 2. FM 88.0-90.2. RADIO 3. FM 90.2-92.4. RADIO 4. FM 92.4-94.8. LW 198. MW 720. RADIO 5 LIVE. MW 683, 908. WORLD SERVICE. MW 645; LW 198 (12.45-5.55am). CLASSIC FM. FM 100-102. VIRGIN RADIO. FM 105.8; MW 1197, 1215. TALK RADIO. MW 1053, 1089. Television and radio listings compiled by Peter Dear, Ian Hughes, Rosemary Smith, Susan Thomson, Jane Gregory and John McNamara.





# LOW POINT 43

Bleak results for ICI in fourth quarter

# BUSINESS

## CLONE 44

Fed likely to be model for Euro-bank

MONDAY FEBRUARY 3 1997

BUSINESS EDITOR LINDSAY COOK

## Brussels claims Tory policy on jobs fuelled inequality

By Philip Bassett  
Industrial Editor

BRUSSELS has made a sharp attack on the Government's job policy, recommending that Britain should reverse key aspects of Conservative employment legislation.

A European Commission report on jobs in Britain, published today, finds that unemployment is likely to fall to a sustainable level of 5 per cent by 2000, implying a further cut from just under 1.9 million to 1.4 million. This would make the UK the only EU member state to meet

the target, set by Jacques Delors in 1993, to halve unemployment by the end of the century.

The report's analysis contends, however, that this outcome has little to do with government policy. It rejects central aspects of the Conservatives' employment record and policies, and says they have led to much greater inequality.

The Commission's report, prepared for Brussels by British academics, says that the jobs market in the UK is "out of line" with other EU countries, and criticises Britain's "hostility" to EU directives on

working time and employee involvement. In particular, the Commission says there is a "good case" for "cautiously reversing" some of the Government's employment legislation on job protection and minimum wages — advice that Conservatives will see as Brussels endorsing key aspects of Labour's programme.

It also says there is "no evidence" that minimum wage rates hit jobs — if anything, minimum wages lead to increases in employment. In addition, the EU's social chapter — strongly opposed by the Government but which Labour would sign

up to — is "likely to have little effect" on the UK labour market.

The report adds that recent unemployment falls are not much to do with labour market flexibility promoted by the Government, but to do with changed views among employers about the economy.

Whitehall submitted 20 pages of detailed amendments to the report's UK author, Peter Robinson, of the Centre of Economic Performance at the London School of Economics. The Government admitted yesterday that it was "aware" of the report, but had not seen the final

Brussels version. While ministers welcomed the study's conclusion that unemployment would continue to fall, the Department of Education and Employment said it was "surprised" that the study did not conclude that the change in unemployment was due in part due to Government policies.

It rejected the report's findings on the social chapter and the minimum wage, arguing that the range of employment available in the UK owed much to lack of such labour market regulations. It accepted that much of the increase in real earn-

ings had been concentrated in the middle of the earnings span, but said real earnings had risen for all.

Labour seized on the Commission's findings as an endorsement of its own employment policies. Stephen Byers, spokesman on European job issues, said: "This explodes the myth that the provision of minimum standards in the workplace through things like the social chapter and the minimum wage will have an adverse effect on the level of employment."

Controversial analysis, page 46

## Insurers demand genetic results

By Our Insurance Correspondent

PEOPLE who have taken genetic tests are about to be told they must declare the results to their insurance company when they apply for a new policy.

The Association of British Insurers (ABI), the trade body for almost 440 companies in the industry, has ruled out mandatory genetic tests for all, a custom already common in the United States. However, the ABI is about to issue guidelines insisting that insurers have a right to know the results of tests already taken.

The decision will cause a storm of protest among those insurance companies that have broken ranks and opposed the disclosure of genetic information.

These rebels, which include Standard Life, the mutual life insurer, believe insurers could use the results to refuse cover or make it prohibitively expensive.

They argue this will deter people from discovering whether they are likely to develop a condition which has a family link. They also believe it will create a class of uninsurable people and harm the image of an industry which is only just recovering from mis-selling pensions.

At present genetic tests are used to identify diseases that have a clear inherited cause, like cystic fibrosis, spina bifida and Huntington's chorea. However, there are a number of other conditions including diabetes, arthritis, heart disease, high blood pressure, peptic ulcers, Alzheimer's and certain forms of cancer, in which the genetic element plays a role.

Tom King, a director of Standard Life, said: "Very few genetic tests are genuinely predictive. The results of a genetic test do not determine that you will die earlier, but they indicate that you have a predisposition. We believe family history is sufficient grounds to make a decision about a person's risk."

Standard Life has expressed concern that a punitive code could hinder medical research.

The industry has been under pressure to draw up code since 1995, when MPs threatened insurers with statutory regulation unless progress was made.

## Abbey moves to outflank ScotAm rivals

By Marianne Curphey, Insurance Correspondent

ABBEY NATIONAL has raised the stakes in the battle for Scottish Amicable by indicating it could increase its offer beyond an average £400 per policyholder.

Its aggressive move is an attempt to rout other cash-rich predators who emerged as rivals yesterday. Prudential, Fortis of Holland, NatWest Bank and Australian Mutual Provident Society (AMP).

Scottish Amicable's future as an independent company is effectively over as the five line up to table bids thought to value the mutual life insurer at up to £2 billion.

Abbey indicated yesterday that the £400 million goodwill payment it was offering Scottish Amicable policyholders in the form of cash or shares was "a minimum". By contrast, Scottish Amicable's management has stuck by its original offer of an average £70 per policyholder when the insurer sheds its mutual status in May, plus an undisclosed sum on flotation in three to five years' time.

The other potential bidders have each made an initial approach to Scottish Amicable but, like Abbey, have been rebuffed. The Prudential is

believed to have approached Scottish Amicable before the mutual announced its plans to float and is thought to have made a second offer of £15 billion. Both Prudential and NatWest have made no secret of their desire to acquire a UK mutual insurer.

Last year NatWest was narrowly beaten by the Halifax Building Society in the bidding for Clerical & Medical, another prominent mutual life insurer. AMP, which owns Pearl, the UK life insurer, is interested in boosting its UK presence. Fortis is known to be looking for a UK life business and has just begun a campaign to raise its profile in this country.

Scottish Amicable's board insisted yesterday that no predator was capable of making a serious offer until it had seen the financial information being mailed to policyholders in a week's time. Though the circular will make reference to Abbey's bid, it will recommend policyholders to vote in favour of Scottish Amicable's own proposals at a special general meeting on March 15.

Abbey's current offer values Scottish Amicable at between £700 million and £1.1 billion

and promises to pay a further £400 million goodwill to policyholders in cash or shares.

Jane Agnew, Abbey's corporate affairs director, said: "We have had no further contact with the board of Scottish Amicable since last Thursday, but surely the directors should stop the clock and let the best offer win. That has to be better for policyholders. We have said this was a minimum offer so raising it is a possibility but not before we have seen more financial information."

A spokesman for Scottish Amicable said: "There is no upper limit on the bonuses that policies might be credited with on flotation — it all depends on performance." He also said that none of the approaches from predators had "even come close to a formal offer."

The spokesman went on: "The circular will spell out the case for accepting our terms. However, if after we have sent out the document the board receives an offer which knocks the spots off our original offer, then we will put it to policyholders. At present there is no offer for £2 billion on the table. There is no real offer on the table at all."

Abbey's approach bears all the hallmarks of a successful hostile bid for the National & Provincial Building Society in 1995. N&P was close to a secret deal with Nationwide when Abbey pounced.



Graham Wallace, of Cable and Wireless Communications, left, with Dick Brown, the new chief executive of C&W

## C&W to abandon German alliance

By Eric Reguly

THE centrepiece of Cable and Wireless's European strategy is set for upheaval.

The company has told its partners that it wants to abandon its German alliance, a move that seems to be the first step in overhauling C&W's international presence under Dick Brown, the new chief executive.

C&W might attempt to join the world's telecoms alliance formed by Sprint, Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom, or even buy a stake in Sprint, after leaving its German alliance. Sprint, a

former employer of Mr Brown, is America's third largest overseas carrier, behind AT&T and MCI.

C&W declined to comment, but said that no deal was imminent. The company has become increasingly concerned about the rising costs of competing with Deutsche Telekom, the dominant operator in all of Germany's telecoms markets.

C&W's efforts to withdraw from Vebacom, its partnership with Veba and RWE, the large German industrial groups, mark an about-face. In Octo-

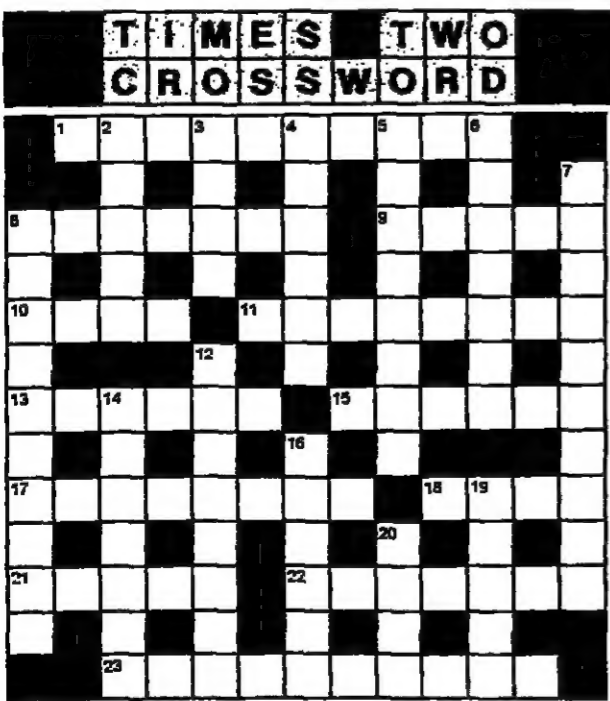
ber, shortly after Mr Brown's arrival, C&W persuaded RWE to defect from Viag InterKom, British Telecom's rival alliance in Germany. RWE's arrival was considered a coup for C&W.

Veba and RWE were said to be furious that C&W, which has an effective 22.5 per cent stake in Vebacom, was looking for an exit route. Veba, for its part, could use C&W's plan to make more aggressive use of its 10.5 per cent stake in C&W and its representation on C&W's board. Rumours

that it now wants to sell this stake were behind the 13p fall, to 46p, of C&W shares on Friday.

The shares were also hit by the arrival of digital terrestrial broadcasting, a service that will compete with Cable and Wireless.

Communications, the cable-TV group headed by Graham Wallace. Veba could launch a takeover bid for C&W, but it is unlikely to do so because a change in ownership would jeopardise C&W operating licences in more than 50 countries.



No 1007

### ACROSS

- 1 Place of light confinement (4,6)
- 8 Dissolve (team) (7)
- 9 Greek A (5)
- 10 Make tea, beer (4)
- 11 Useless item; failure (4,4)
- 13 Water behind reef (6)
- 15 Unconscious (6)
- 17 Feeling gratitude (8)
- 18 Piece of money (4)
- 21 Social grouping (5)
- 22 Property theft (7)
- 23 Aggrieved, bitter feelings (10)

### DOWN

- 2 Ski course (5)
- 3 Minimum type of tide (4)
- 4 Africa/Arabia divider (3,3)
- 5 Carelessly quick (8)
- 6 Roman god of 19 (7)
- 7 Naughty, dishonest behaviour (5-5)
- 8 Make feeble (10)
- 12 (Given) permanently (3,5)
- 14 River of ice (7)
- 16 Exhibiting 23 (6)
- 19 Large body of water (5)
- 20 Looking stern, harsh (4)

### SOLUTION TO NO 1006

- ACROSS: 1 Debit 4 Arcadia 5 Strauss 9 Mount 10 Saint  
11 Crufts 13 Exhort 15 June 18 Nausea 20 Broke 22 Amaze  
23 His Nibs 24 Retreat 25 Mined
- DOWN: 1 Disaster 2 Burnish 3 Trust 4 Alsace 5 Compute  
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## Clarke says euro is not EU's economic panacea

By Janet Bush, Economics Editor

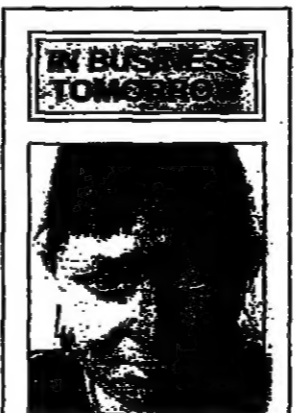
KENNETH CLARKE, the Chancellor, warned his European partners not to look to the single currency as the solution to all their economic problems.

Speaking at the World Economic Forum at the weekend, he emphasised the pressing need for European governments to pursue structural economic reform, particularly measures to make their labour markets more flexible.

He said that Britain had already undertaken a radical programme of reform, but that it had taken many years for the economy to feel the benefits. He said: "It has taken at least ten years to make the difference and that was without much gradualism."

The Chancellor said: "It is a mistake to think that eliminating exchange-rate uncertainties will solve all the problems of the single market." He said that he wanted to see a Europe which is deregulated, with low taxes and interest rates, and which "leaves the market economy to get on with it."

Mr Clarke said that Europe's status as the forefront of the world economy was at risk. Governments had to be serious about promoting competitiveness and tackling unemployment, which was far



JANET BUSH surveys the background to this week's interest rates meetings in America and Britain

too high. The problems facing European economies were highlighted by many of the speakers at the Davos forum.

Horst Siebert, president of Germany's Kiel Institute of World Economics, said that The Netherlands, Sweden and Britain had all responded to the need to adjust from rigid labour markets and unsustainable social security systems, but the two central EMU economies, France and Germany, seemed "incapable of moving". He said: "The world has changed, but Europe wants to hang on to the status quo."

Fred Bergsten, director of the US Institute for International Economics, accused European governments of artificially weakening their currencies in the run-up to monetary union and called on the Group of Seven industrialised nations, which meets in Berlin next weekend, to counter this trend.

Saatchi's window, page 46

## BAA cuts stake in airport bid group

FROM RACHEL BRIDGE IN SYDNEY

BAA has cut its stake in a consortium bidding for Australia's airports from 49 to 29 per cent because of fears that being a foreign company could jeopardise its chances. BAA will manage the airports if the bid succeeds.

The last-minute switch came as BAA, in concert with AMP and Axiom, the Australian fund managers, lodged bids for Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth airports, which are being sold by the Australian Government.

BAA said yesterday: "We've constantly been seen as a British bid and we needed to be seen as more Australian and more user-friendly. Obviously, we want to be as politically sensitive and as politically sound as possible."

AMP has increased its stake from 40 to 49 per cent and Axiom, formerly New South Wales State Super, goes up from 11 to 22 per cent.

Nine groups have lodged bids for one or more of the airports. They include a consortium led by National Express, a group made up of Manchester Airport in concert with Serco, the British facilities management group, and a group headed by Aer Rianta, the Irish airport operator.

The preferred bidders are expected to be announced within the next few weeks. Australia's remaining airports are set to be sold in batches over the next year, although Sydney Airport is unlikely to come up for sale until next century.

## Database upgrade for Customs

By Fraser Neilson

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE has signed deals with five computer specialists to help to modernise its archive system and create a comprehensive database to counter smuggling.

Anite Systems, GMG, Parity Solutions, Computer People and Task Force will supply extra staff to computerise the department's reams of VAT data at a total cost of £14 million. They will also provide

advice to help to develop the super-network the Customs hopes to create.

The agreement hands key parts of strategy to the external contractors while using in-house staff for the task of tackling the Year 2000 problem. Alan Paynter, director of information systems, said it would deploy 50 of its IT staff to update old computer files. Import and export records are

also being computerised. Four fifths of imports are still recorded on paper.

Mr Paynter said that when all data was computerised, Customs officials would be able to draw on it to follow up leads. "When it is complete, we will be able to see if there are certain patterns of behaviour which could help us identify areas which we should be investigating."

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